

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MARCH 1987

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad defended his policy in Lebanon during an 8 March revolution anniversary speech broadcast by Damascus radio, asserting that the intervention in West Beirut stopped an "unprecedented bloodbath" and restored normal life. He said this had a positive effect on the possibility of reactivating Lebanese national dialogue and working for national accord. Syria will help the Lebanese in reaching the "final solution" to end the civil war, he said, but there must be a "serious desire" for accord by the Lebanese sides. As for criticism of Syria, Al-Asad said it is "painful" that "some sides outside Lebanon were frightened" by the Syrian move and shouted slogans of concern for Lebanon in an attempt to conceal "frustration" over the defeat of their "suspect plans."

Al-Asad also reaffirmed his commitment to regaining the Golan Heights from Israel, stressing that Syria has "a date" for liberating the Heights and telling the "heroes of the resistance in the Golan" that Syria will not forfeit an inch of this territory. In the Golan Heights, hundreds of students expressed their support for Syria in violent demonstrations 8 March, according to IDF and Jerusalem radios. Nine policemen were injured and five residents were arrested.

In another development, Damascus radio noted that President al-Asad received visiting Iranian Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi the same day. The radio gave no details of the talks, though IRNA said they discussed "matters of mutual interest."

Lebanon

Peace Talks — Reporting on the outcome of the 5-6 March Syrian-Lebanese talks in Damascus, "knowledgeable sources" cited by Voice of Lebanon radio said the two sides agreed on the need to abolish sectarianism but differed on the issue of power sharing and the authority to be assigned to the president, prime minister, and cabinet. Sources close to the Lebanese delegation viewed current Syrian moves as "encouraging," the radio added. In another indication of improved relations between Syria and President al-Jumayyil, Damascus radio broadcast a cable from Al-Jumayyil to Hafiz al-Asad congratulating the latter on the anniversary of the Ba'thist takeover in 1963. Al-Jumayyil expressed pleasure that this anniversary is being celebrated while Lebanon, thanks to Al-Asad's support, is taking a "big stride" toward restoring peace and security, regaining its sovereignty and unity, and realizing national reconciliation.

Iranian Activities, Comment — Tehran radio reported that "thousands" of Lebanese Muslims welcomed the new Iranian ambassador on his arrival in Beirut 7 March. The ambassador was accompanied by a high-ranking delegation headed by Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, who deplored "recent incidents in Lebanon which led to the massacre of a number of Hizballah forces," IRNA noted. In Iran, President 'Ali Khamene'i told Friday

worshippers that Iran has called on Syria to punish those responsible for the Hizballah killings, and he warned that Syria's prestige could be "tarnished" by the incident, according to Tehran radio.

Extent of Security Plan — The security plan will include all of Lebanon, not just the capital, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated in remarks reported by Beirut radio 8 March. However, Hizballah criticized the security plan as a "new conspiracy" against Islam, stressing that it will not be disarmed and that the southern suburb of Beirut is "a line which cannot be crossed," according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Iran's Ayatollah Jannati likewise stressed that the Syrians cannot enter the southern suburb, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Radio Free Lebanon also reported that the "Lebanese Liberation Front" claimed responsibility for a 7 March attack on a Syrian intelligence center in West Beirut.

Hostages — The UAE's *Al-Ittihad* reported 7 March that three foreign hostages were killed when Syrian troops stormed the Hizballah barracks in the Al-Bastah area 24 February, adding that those killed include two Germans. The paper also cited reports that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite has been transferred from Ba'labakk to a Syrian intelligence headquarters in 'Anjar.

Amal Split — The crisis within the Amal Movement is coming to a head with the division of the organization into three parts in the south, Radio Free Lebanon reported 8 March. The three different groups are led by Mshhud al-Faqih, Dawud Dawud, and dissident chief Hasan Hashim, whose expulsion from the movement was announced by Voice of National Resistance radio 6 March.

Palestinians — An AFP report on the plight of Palestinians besieged in Shatila indicated that their condition is still critical as recent food supplies have already been used up.

Turkish Border Security

The Turkish Foreign Ministry stressed the importance of effective border security to the Syrian ambassador after "separatist bandits" killed eight people 7 March during an attack on a village near Nusaybin, according to a statement carried by Ankara radio. Another Foreign Ministry statement cited by the radio 6 March denied allegations that the "extremely limited" Turkish air raid against "terrorist" positions in Iraq was an "excuse" to violate that country's territorial integrity. The statement charged that "certain circles" are trying to involve Turkey in their "dark affairs" in the region.

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — In statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, the Iraqi command claimed that its forces downed

three Cobra helicopters and one F-5 6 March while Iraqi planes "destroyed" two maritime targets in the Gulf the following day. A third maritime target was hit by Iraqi planes 9 March, according to INA.

Iraqi Warning on Cities — An Iraqi spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses accused Iran of deliberately violating the conditions of Iraq's moratorium on attacking Iranian cities, adding that the Iranian leaders are responsible for the consequences of their aggression and for "wasting the honorable opportunity which the Iraqi political leadership gave them to stop the shelling of cities."

King Husayn Visit — Jordanian King Husayn and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn discussed the war and bilateral relations during talks in Baghdad 8 March, Amman television noted. INA said the Iraqi leader told his guest that the situation at the front is good.

Arab Comment on Pollard Affair

An 8 March editorial in Jordan's *Al-Ra'y* said the "Pollard phenomenon" is likely to be repeated and warned that U.S. embassies in the Arab world have become "Israeli spy centers" because the information they send to Washington ends up in Israeli hands. The paper viewed the U.S. diplomatic presence in the Arab region as "suspect and hostile" and wondered how the Arabs can deal with a country "which we know in advance is spying on us for our enemies."

In an editorial cited by MENA, Egypt's *Al-Akhbar* stated that the sentence imposed on Jonathan Pollard should mark the beginning of further investigation into Israeli espionage activities in the United States.

Israel

Pollard Affair — The affair has been sufficiently investigated and there is no need for further enquiries, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir stated in an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio 9 March. He maintained that it would be wrong to imagine that the Israelis involved in the affair have not been punished, asserting that the careers of Colonel Avi'em Sela' and Rafi Eytan have both been damaged. According to *Yedi'ot Aharonot*, the authorities will demand that Sela' and Eytan forgo their recent appointments in order to appease the United States.

Relations With Canada — Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres expressed regret over Canada's decision to refuse the appointment of Major General 'Amos Yaron as Israeli military attache in Ottawa, *Ma'ariv* reported. Noting that Canada's refusal was because of Yaron's role in the September 1982 Sabra and Shatila massacres, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* said that Israeli offi-

cials accepted the Canadian ambassador's explanations on the issue.

USSR Visit Refusal — A Kuwaiti newspaper cited by KUNA reported that the Soviet Union has refused a request by Foreign Minister Peres to visit Moscow. Citing "well-informed Western European sources," *Al-Qabas* said the Soviets told Israel that an exchange of high-level visits cannot take place until an international conference is convened and Israel takes steps indicating its willingness to withdraw from occupied Arab territory.

Kuwait-USSR

A military delegation headed by the assistant chief of staff arrived in Moscow 8 March for a 5-day official visit during which "military technical matters" will be discussed, KUNA reported.

Morocco-Western Sahara

More than 300 Moroccan troops were killed or wounded in recent fighting in the Farsia area, according to a Polisario communique cited by AFP 8 March. The Polisario also denied the Moroccan Defense Ministry's claim that 108 Saharan combatants were killed 2-5 March, the agency noted.

PLO-Libya

JANA reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asked a Libyan diplomat in Sanaa to convey his thanks to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi for the latter's "magnificent" stand on the Amal Movement's siege of Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Sudan

Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced over the weekend that the Libyan military force that accompanied a relief convoy into Sudan was ordered to leave the country "immediately," SUNA reported. The minister reaffirmed his country's policy of not providing facilities to any side in the Chadian conflict and noted the positive response to Sudan's efforts to bring about a cease-fire.

The armed forces continue to defend the security of Pibor, a statement cited by SUNA affirmed 7 March, thus refuting claims that the SPLA had captured the southern town. The statement noted that the citizens of Pibor will be evacuated to protect them from SPLA raids in retaliation for the recent destruction of an "outlaw camp" during which 131 rebels were killed.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 045

9 March 1987

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

PLO Vienna Representative Appeals to UN on Camps [Voice of PLO].....	A 1
'Arafat Lauds 'Magnificent' Libyan Camps Stances [JANA]	A 1
Makes Statement on Siege [Sanaa VOP].....	A 1
Gaza's Al-Shawwa Supports Syrian Moves in Beirut [Dubayy AL-BAYAN 5 Mar].....	A 1
PLO Official Sees Arab Summit This 'June or July' [Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES 5 Mar]	A 1
Faruq Qaddumi on International Conference [Qatar AL-RAYAH 8 Mar].....	A 2
Al-Wazir Says PLO 'Rejects' Resolution 242 [Sanaa VOP].....	A 2
Fatah Group Meets PFLP, DFLP Leaders in Libya [Sanaa VOP]	A 2
PFLP's Habash Arrives in Algeria for Talks [Algiers].....	A 3
'Arafat Confers With USSR Ambassador in Sanaa [Sanaa VOP].....	A 3
PLO Official Confers With Greek Prime Minister [Sanaa VOP].....	A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA**KUWAIT**

Iranian Navy Intercepts Merchant Ship in Gulf	C 1
Gulf Naval Exercises Announced for 8 March	C 1
Military Delegation Reportedly Leaves for Moscow	C 1
Al-'Usaymi Departs on Visit to YAR 8 March	C 1
Heir Apparent Returns From UK Medical Checkup	C 1
Court Suspends Publication of Paper for 1 Week [QNA].....	C 1

PDRY

Al-Bid, Soviet Ambassador Meet, Discuss Ties	C 1
Planning Protocol Signed With USSR 5 March	C 2
Party Official Meets With Bulgarian Delegation	C 2
Nu'man Receives Delegation	C 2
Al-'Attas Visits Defense Ministry, Naval Command	C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Holds Talks With U.S. Admiral	C 3
--	-----

UAE

Oil Minister Receives Iranian Minister's Message [WAKH].....	C 3
--	-----

YAR

Prime Minister Receives Sudanese Foreign Minister	C 3
Al-'Arashi Receives Syrian, Iraqi Messages	C 3

EGYPT

AL-AKHBAR: Pollard Case Should Prompt U.S. Probe [8 Mar].....	D 1
Thai Prime Minister Arrives in Cairo 7 March	D 1
Exchanges Speeches With Sidqi	D 1
Meets With Mubarak	D 2

Comments on Meeting	D 2
Begins Talks With Sidqi	D 2
Foreign Ministers Sign Agreement	D 2
Group Departs for Luxor	D 2
Mubarak Receives Jordanian Minister 8 March	D 3
Information Official Cited on 11 Mar OAU Meeting	D 3
Technical Delegation Leaves for Beijing 6 March	D 3

IRAQ

Communiques, Reports on Continuing Fighting	E 1
Communique Details 5-6 Mar Fighting	E 1
Iranian Brigades, Companies Repulsed	E 1
'Large Maritime Target' Hit	E 2
2d 'Maritime Target' Hit 7 Mar	E 2
Iranian Boats Repulsed	E 2
'Large Maritime Target' Hit 9 Mar	E 2
Saddam Chairs Meeting; Statement on Bombing Made	E 2
Jordanian Monarch Confers With Saddam; Departs	E 3
Arab League's Klibi Confers With Tariq 'Abd	E 3
Talks With Saddam Husayn	E 3
Vice President Opens Arab Labor Conference	E 4

JORDAN

U.S. Embassies Termed Israeli 'Spy Centers' [AL-RAY 8 Mar]	F 1
Roving USSR Ambassador Arrives for Talks	F 1
Meets With King Husayn	F 1
King, Delegation Return From Austria, FRG 6 Mar	F 1
King Returns From 'Brief Working' Visit to Iraq	F 1

LEBANON

AL-ITTIHAD Details Location of Waite, Hostages [7 Mar]	G 1
Family Denies Holding Hostages [VOL]	G 1
Waite Status 'More Complicated' [RFL]	G 1
Waite Held by Hizballah [AFP]	G 1
Junblatt Remarks Clarified	G 1
Hizballah's Fadlallah Delivers Friday Prayers [IRNA]	G 1
Hizballah Not To Avenge Attack [TANJUG]	G 2
Hizballah Rejects Syrian Deployment in S. Suburb [RFL]	G 2
Vows Not To Be Disarmed [VOL]	G 2
Amal 'Finished' in South; Members Join Hizballah [RFL]	G 2
New Iranian Ambassador Arrives in Beirut [VOL]	G 2
Accompanying Delegation Arrives [IRNA]	G 2
Envoy Greeted by 'Thousands' [Tehran]	G 3
Ayatollah Jannati on Fighting [IRNA]	G 3
Forbids Syrian Entry Into Suburb [RFL]	G 3
Inaugurates New Embassy [Tehran]	G 3
Karami: Security Plan To Include Entire Country	G 4
Reprimands Ambassador to U.S. [Voice of the People]	G 4
Birri on Conditions for Solution, Terrorism	G 4
Kan'an, Junblatt on Syrian Presence in W. Beirut [VOL]	G 4
Team Returns From Damascus; Fighting in Beirut [RFL]	G 4
Further Details on Talks [VOL]	G 4
Group Claims Explosive Injuring 5 Syrians [RFL]	G 5
Turkish Embassy Employee Dies After Shooting [ANATOLIA]	G 5

SYRIA

Al-Asad Address Marks Revolution Anniversary	H 1
--	-----

Al-Jumayyil Congratulates Al-Asad on Anniversary	H 6
'Positive Atmosphere' Cited in Lebanese Talks [Monte Carlo].....	H 6
Talks Continue [Monte Carlo].....	H 6
Iranian Interior Minister Arrives in Damascus	H 6

ISRAEL

Continuing Reporiage on Pollard Case Decision	I 1
Leaders To Prevent Inquiry	I 1
UN Envoy on Deeper 'Partnership'	I 1
Ministers, MK's Demand Probe	I 1
Shamir Opposes Inquiry	I 2
No-Confidence Motion Submitted	I 2
Inner Cabinet To View Case	I 2
'Secret Plea Bargain' Foiled [HADASHOT 8 Mar].....	I 2
Appointments Jeopardized [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Mar].....	I 3
Procedural Revision Prompted [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Mar].....	I 3
Shamir: Affair 'Closed'	I 3
Further Shamir Comments	I 3
Defense Ministry on Cooperation	I 3
Peres on Sela' Questioning	I 4
Sharon Denies Involvement	I 4
Canada Refuses To Accredite Military Attache	I 4
Envoy Summoned	I 4
Further Remarks Cited	I 4
Peres Regrets Decision [MA'ARIV 8 Mar].....	I 4
Yaron To Return [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Mar].....	I 4
Decision Discussed With U.S [THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Mar].....	I 4
Levi To Offer La'vi Alternative 'This Week' [HA'ARETZ 8 Mar].....	I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Iran Oil Minister Aqazadeh Meets With Ibrahimi [IRNA].....	Q 1
Nabi Meets Iranian Minister	Q 1
Brahimi, Aqazadeh Hold Talks [IRNA].....	Q 1
Aqazadeh, Bendjedid Meet [IRNA].....	Q 1

LIBYA

Iranian Oil Minister Arrives in Tripoli 8 March	Q 1
Oil Prices Stance Affirmed [IRNA].....	Q 1

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi: Libyan Military Force Leaving Country	Q 2
Al-Banna Makes Statement on Return From Libya	Q 2
Defense Ministry Official Denies Pibor Capture	Q 2
Pibor Citizens Evacuated	Q 3
Radio SPLA Reports 'Successful' Raid 1 March	Q 3
SPLA Says Over 100 Militiamen Killed in Clashes [Radio SPLA].....	Q 3
Mass Media To Cover Victories Over Rebels	Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Says 300 Moroccan Casualties in Clashes [AFP].....	Q 3
--	-----

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

French Defense Minister Andre Giraud Visits *[Paris LE FIGARO 4 Mar]* R 1

KENYA

President Moi Leaves for U.S., Britain R 1

UGANDA

Former Minister Murdered in Kampala 6 March *[Dar es Salaam]* R 1
 Government Releases Statement R 1
 NRA Defeats Attempt To Overrun Northern Town R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Explosion Fells Bridge Between Chad, Cameroon *[Yaounde]* S 1
 Similar Attempt Noted *[AFP]* S 1
 Bardai Report on Bridge S 1
 Communique No 41 Says 13 Libyans Killed at Wour S 1
 Communique Details Zouar Clash S 1
 GUNT on 5 Mar Military Clash *[Bardai]* S 1
 France Delivers Gazelle Helicopters to Chad *[Paris]* S 2
 Neighbors To Meet in Lagos 'Later This Month' *[AFP]* S 2
 Bardai Call on Zaire To End U.S. 'Presence' S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Gives Independence Day Speech T 1
 Rawlings Receives Foreign Delegation Heads T 3
 Foreign Delegations Depart Anniversary Festivity T 3
 Guinea Delegate Cited T 3
 Ivorian Minister Cited T 3
 Additional Statements T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Mozambique's Chissano Speaks at Banquet 5 March U 1
 Dos Santos Gives Banquet Speech U 2
 Chissano Ends Visit U 2
 Communique Issued U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Views Ties With South Africa, Malawi *[Paris LE MONDE 4 Mar]* U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Academics Ask Government To Declare Reform Intent U 5
 Buthelezi: Media Reports Lack 'Perspective' U 6
 WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[6-12 Mar]* U 7
 Information Bureau Issues 6 Mar Unrest Report U 8
 7 Mar Unrest Report U 8
 8 Mar Unrest Report U 9

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems	U 9
7 March Press Review	U 9
8 March Press Review	U 10
9 March Press Review	U 11

ZIMBABWE

Communique Issued on Chissano Visit to Harare [Maputo].....	U 13
---	------

PLO Vienna Representative Appeals to UN on Camps
JN082058 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
 1815 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The PLO is holding the Syrian regime responsible for what is currently taking place against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut, which is under the control of the Syrian regime's forces. This came in an appeal made by PLO representative in Vienna Dawud Barakat to the UN secretary general and the countries that signed the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilian citizens.

The appeal urged putting pressure on the Syrian regime to allow the entry of food and medical supplies for the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The appeal said the siege of the camps has continued despite the Syrian promises to lift it, and that the situation in the camps has further deteriorated to the point where neither the UNRWA nor any other organization has been able to reach the Palestinian camps, particularly the Al-Rashidiyah camp, to supply them with food and medicines.

'Arafat Lauds 'Magnificent' Libyan Camps Stances
LD081010 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Sanaa, al-Marikh 7, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Yasir 'Arafat asked the secretary of the Libyan Arab brotherhood bureau in Sanaa during their meeting to convey his greetings to the leader of the great Al-Fatih revolution and those of the Palestinian leadership with their thanks to his magnificent stances towards the siege which Amal Movement had imposed on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

He stressed that their will be no exodus of the resistance from Lebanon no matter what the sacrifices are. He once more reaffirmed his appreciation to Great Jamahiriyah's stance of support and backing for the Palestine revolution considering it as the only Arab stance that deserves appreciation.

Makes Statement on Siege
JN082046 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 1600 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has asserted that the siege of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon still exists and has become more severe than ever. He added all entrances to the camps have been closed and even individual movements have been prevented.

In an exclusive statement to SABA, Brother Abu 'Ammar said the shelling has reached its climax as Amal Movement militias and their allies have attacked the camps with heavy artillery in addition to various types of weapons. In his statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the UNRWA has informed him that its convoys carrying medical and food supplies were prevented from entering the camps and were obliged to distribute their loads among the villages surrounding them, so none of these supplies have gotten to the besieged Palestinian camps.

He added that the forces besieging the camps advised the UNRWA not to repeat its attempt to bring medical and food supplies into the camps in the next few days. Brother Abu 'Ammar described the condition of the wounded inside the camps as deteriorating day by day. He said infectious diseases are quickly spreading among the inhabitants as the situation inside the camps is worsening in general.

Gaza's Al-Shawwa Supports Syrian Moves in Beirut
JN071747 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 5 Mar 87
 pp 1, 14

[Text] Amman — Rashad al-Shawwa, the dismissed Gaza mayor who is currently visiting Jordan, supports the Syrian forces' entry into Lebanon.

In a statement to *Al-Bayan*, Al-Shawwa said the entry of that Arab force will put things in order, thus allowing the legitimate Lebanese authority to emerge victorious, establish internal peace, spare the blood of the warring brothers, preserve the wasted resources, and defeat the schemes to divide Lebanon into sectarian statelets.

Al-Shawwa said: By entering Lebanon, the Syrian forces serve both Lebanese and Arab interests. Their entry should meet with support and not opposition of the Lebanese parties concerned.

The former mayor, who was dismissed by the Israelis, denied the aim of the Syrian entry is to liquidate the Palestinian camps. He said the opposite is true because the Syrian entry will protect the Palestinians and spare their blood. This, he said, is proved by the halt in the clashes around the camps and the entry of food and medicine into the camps following the Syrian intervention.

Al-Shawwa called on the Lebanese authorities to work to end the siege of the camps. He said the Palestinians are guests in Lebanon and the Lebanese people will not spare any effort to respect them and protect them and their camps.

PLO Official Sees Arab Summit This 'June or July'
JN071822 Kuwaiti KUWAIT TIMES in English
 5 Mar 87 p 1

[By Tawfiq al-Basha]

[Text] An outstanding member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the mainstream movement of the PLO, Mahmud 'Abbas has lauded the results of the fifth Islamic summit held here in January and said it had paved the way for an Arab summit to be held in Riyadh by the middle of this year.

In an interview with *Kuwait Times*, Mahmud 'Abbas, who is better known as Abu Mazin, said the fifth summit which provided the Arab leaders a chance to hold side meetings, had greatly led to narrowing the gap between their political stands. The summit was an expression of strong support of Islamic countries to Arab causes, particularly the Palestine cause. It also stressed the need of conciliation between Iraq and Iran and peace settlement of the Lebanon conflict.

He said that preparations are afoot for holding an Arab summit in June or July of this year and expressed the hope of the Arab leaders had already asserted their participation in the summit.

Abu Mazin, forcefully denied reports that a meeting was to be held between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, King Husayn of Jordan and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

Commenting on the Palestine issue, he said there could be no solution of the problem without full recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to set up their independent state.

He reiterated the PLO support for the international conference under the auspices of the U.N. to solve the Palestinian problem.

Answering a question, he confirmed that the Palestinian National Council (PNC) would hold a meeting in Algeria in April. He also disclosed that conciliation talks will start between the representatives of Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine of George Habash in Prague within the next two days.

Abu Mazin deplored the continuation of the Gulf war between the two Muslim neighbours and said the U.S. Administration and Israel were mainly responsible for fanning the conflagration to serve their peculiar interests.

Referring to the situation of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Abu Mazin said the Shi'ite Amal Movement was working on a plan to drive the Palestinians out of their camps into Jordan. This wish will never be fulfilled, he asserted.

He said the Amal had failed to impair the Palestinian unity by attempting to create rifts within the community. The camps war had in fact led to greater unity among the Palestinian people, he declared.

Faruq Qaddumi on International Conference
JN081049 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Doha, 8 Mar (QNA) — PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi has ruled out the convocation of an international conference for peace in the Middle East before the end of this year. He explained that the convocation of such a conference requires serious efforts by all the parties and demonstration of good intentions at a time when Israel insists on ignoring UN resolutions and denying the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In a statement published by the Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah* today, Qaddumi expressed the conviction that Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres is not serious in accepting an international conference, pointing out that the Israeli version calls at best for an international umbrella to hold direct negotiations with secondary parties who do not represent the Palestinian people.

In this regard, Qaddumi affirmed the PLO's adherence to UN resolutions, the Arab Peace plan, and the demand for the convocation of an international conference within the Security

Council framework to be attended by all the parties concerned on equal footing in accordance with the UN resolutions stipulating the Palestinian people's right to establish their state and to self-determination.

On the relations between the PLO on the one hand and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria on the other, Qaddumi described relations with Egypt as brotherly and strong, despite differences in viewpoints over Camp David. He said the organization calls for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and for support to Egypt to overcome its economic problems.

He affirmed that relations with Jordan are continuously improving, especially after the two parties' success in laying the foundations for strong relations between them, pointing in this regard to the recent resumption of the work of the committee for supporting the Palestinians in the occupied territory after a long period of suspension.

Faruq Qaddumi added that the organization is eager to resume dialogue with Syria and that it is ready to meet with the Syrians at an Arab summit conference or within the framework of the seven-member committee to discuss differences in viewpoints between the two sides.

Al-Wazir Says PLO 'Rejects' Resolution 242
JN081724 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has asserted that the PLO categorically rejects UN Security Council Resolution 242 as a basis for political action to settle the Palestine question. Brother Abu Jihad added that political action to attain peace in the Middle East must be based on unified Arab stands and endeavors. He pointed out the PLO supports an initiative particularly based on Fes summit resolutions.

Fatah Group Meets PFLP, DFLP Leaders in Libya
JN061739 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] A meeting was held in Tripoli the day before yesterday between a delegation of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, led by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and a PFLP delegation led by Secretary General Comrade George Habash. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member, and by PFLP Political Bureau members Taysir Qubba'ah and 'Umar Qutaysh.

Earlier, the Fatah Movement delegation held a meeting with DFLP Secretary General Comrade Nayif Hawatimah. The Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, has learned that during the two meetings they discussed developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly the issue of national unity, and the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the dangers posed to the Palestinian camps. The conferees stressed the need to bolster field coordina-

tion and cohesion in the Palestinian camps. They agreed to hold similar meetings in the next few days. The meetings were held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

PFLP's Habash Arrives in Algeria for Talks
LD080142 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The PFLP secretary general arrived in Algeria yesterday to discuss with Algerian officials the status of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab situation. As he told the press, Dr Habash's visit to Algeria comes as part of the contacts carried out by Palestinian envoys with the Algerian leadership to advance the initiative proposed by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, out of his appreciation for the importance of restoring PLO unity.

'Arafat Confers With USSR Ambassador in Sanaa
JN061732 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has received at his residence his excellency the USSR ambassador in Sanaa. During the meeting, they discussed the latest Palestinian, Arab, and international developments, par-

ticularly the developments in Lebanon and the continued starvation and siege experienced by the Palestinian camps in Beirut for 5 months at the hands of the Amal gangs and the renegade regime's forces that support these gangs.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Abbas Zaki and Abu Ra'uf, PLO representative in Sanaa.

PLO Official Confers With Greek Prime Minister
JN061834 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has asserted that his country will not recognize the Zionist entity unless it withdraws from all occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are recognized.

The Palestinian News Agency said last night that this assertion came when Papandreu received Brother PLO Representative Fu'ad al-Bitar yesterday. Al-Bitar briefed Papandreu on the tragic situation of the besieged Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The agency added that the Greek prime minister stressed his country's solidarity with the Palestinian people and their just struggle. He also denounced the Palestinian camps' siege in Beirut by the Amal gangs and those supporting them.

KUWAIT

Iranian Navy Intercepts Merchant Ship in Gulf
LD071258 Kuwait KUNA in English 1155 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 7 (KUNA) — The Iranian Navy Saturday intercepted a Kuwaiti merchant ship in the Gulf waters off the coast of the United Arab Emirates, owners of the vessel said.

The Kuwaiti livestock transport and trade company said its vessel, which was carrying 120,000 heads of sheep, was briefly stopped at noon by an Iranian warship before it was allowed its voyage [as received] from the Saudi port of Dammam to Kuwait.

Gulf Naval Exercises Announced for 8 March
LD071306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1218 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 7 (KUNA) — Gunboats of the Kuwaiti naval forces will carry out exercises with live ammunition Sunday [8 March] on a ten-mile stretch between the islands of Qaruh and Umm Al-Maradim, the Defense Ministry announced Saturday.

An official at the Department of Moral Guidance and Public Relations called on boats owners and fishermen to stay away from that area during the coming two days.

Military Delegation Reportedly Leaves for Moscow
LD071519 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1506 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 7 Mar — KUNA has learned from a reliable diplomatic source that a Kuwaiti military delegation is due in Moscow tomorrow, Sunday, aboard a special military aircraft.

The source pointed out that the Kuwaiti delegation will be headed by Assistant chief of the General Staff Air Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sayigh.

The source pointed out also that the visit will continue until Friday during which military technical matters will be discussed with representatives of the Soviet Defense Ministry.

Al-'Usaymi Departs on Visit to YAR 8 March
LD081140 Kuwait KUNA in English 1029 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, March 8 (KUNA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Sa'ud al-'Usaymi left for Sanaa Sunday on a several-day official visit to the Yemen Arab Republic, his second within a month.

Al-'Usaymi had conveyed, during his first visit, a message from H.H. the amir to Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with bilateral relations and situation in the Arab arena.

Press reports indicated last month that Kuwait is making intensified contacts to resolve differences between the two Yemens.

Heir Apparent Returns From UK Medical Checkup
LD071930 Kuwait KUNA in English 1805 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah returned home in God's care at 2045 tonight from a 2-week private visit to the United Kingdom during which he underwent some medical tests.

Court Suspends Publication of Paper for 1 Week
JN050755 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Mar (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* said today that it will suspend publication for 1 week as of tomorrow, Friday, until next Thursday following a Kuwaiti court decision issued on 3 March. The paper attributed the decision, which it described as the first of its kind in Kuwait courts, to a lawsuit filed by former member of the Kuwaiti Parliament 'Abdallah al-Nufaysi because the newspaper published material relating to his discussions and dialogues with Kuwaiti Government officials.

PDRY

Al-Bid, Soviet Ambassador Meet, Discuss Ties
EA051854 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, YSP Central Committee secretary general, received Comrade Albert Rachkov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and Soviet ambassador in Aden, at his office in the Central Committee Secretariat this morning. The two officials discussed cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries and reviewed the progress of the efforts made and steps taken to implement the results of the visit of the brother secretary general to the USSR and his discussions with the Soviet leadership.

The brother secretary general expressed gratification at the extensive work being done by various organs and party and government organizations in this sphere. He said comprehensive cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR is increasing in strength and breadth in the context of growing Soviet-Yemeni friendship.

The brother secretary general praised the successes that have been and are still being achieved by the development projects implemented in our country with Soviet aid. This aid performs an important role in developing our national economy and improving the life of our people and has created vast horizons for the march of the Yemeni toilers towards economic and social progress. He stressed our party's and our country's determination to continue consolidating the pillars of the intimate militant relations between the two friendly countries' two parties in various spheres.

Planning Protocol Signed With USSR 5 March
EA051839 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 5 Mar 87

[Excerpt] A protocol was signed this morning at the Ministry of Planning following the third session of the planning subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. The protocol covers a number of issues regarding planning, training, and distributing manpower in the industrial field; planning the building of houses; and exchanging experience in planning methods and its applications.

Brother 'Abdallah Sa'id Abaddan, deputy minister of planning and chairman of the subcommittee, signed the protocol on behalf of the Yemeni side, and Comrade Alisto Abozov, member of the USSR State Committee for Planning and head of the equilibrium section for overall productive capacities and control of their implementation, on behalf of the Soviet side. [passage omitted]

Party Official Meets With Bulgarian Delegation
EA051111 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 4 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb, Central Committee member and chairman of the Higher Committee for Party Control, met in his office this morning with a Bulgarian party delegation, which is currently visiting our country, led by Comrade Nacho Papazov, Central Committee member and chairman of the party Central Control-Auditing Commission.

At the beginning of the meeting, Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb welcomed Comrade Papazov and the delegation accompanying him, stressing his visit would contribute toward strengthening and deepening the militant relations between the two parties of the two friendly countries, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and People's Bulgaria.

Nu'man Receives Delegation
EA062110 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 6 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers chairman, met with the Bulgarian delegation currently visiting Democratic Yemen led by Brother Nacho Papazov, Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee member and BCP Party Control and Central Auditing Committee chairman, this morning. At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Nacho conveyed to the brother prime minister greetings from Comrade Georgi Atanasov, BCP Politburo member and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Council of Ministers. The meeting dealt with the bilateral relations that bind the two friendly parties and countries and discussed a number of issues of common interest.

Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man reviewed the measures taken by our party after exterminating the 13 January abortive coup conspiracy and pointed out the great successes achieved at all levels in

deepening and reinforcing the revolutionary changes in society, boosting economic and social conditions, and improving the standard of living of our country's workers. The brother chairman of the Council of Ministers praised the level of development and growth of the militant relations between the YSP and the BCP. He appreciated the the Bulgarian party's and Government's support for our party and country in order to serve the aims of the two friendly countries in construction, progress, peace, and socialism.

For his part, Comrade Nacho expressed his gratification at visiting our country and acquainting himself with the revolutionary achievements and gains being made by our party and people. He commended the achievements made by our Yemeni people for the sake of their economic and social progress under the YSP's leadership. [passage omitted]

Al-'Attas Visits Defense Ministry, Naval Command
EA042122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
 4 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and People's Supreme Council Presidium chairman, has made an inspection visit to the Defense Ministry, where he was received by Brothers Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, Political Bureau candidate member and defense minister; Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, Central Committee member, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; deputy chiefs of staff in the Political Department; and directors of departments. During the visit, the brother chairman of the Presidium held a meeting with the ministry's leadership, during which he was given a detailed briefing on the progress of the ministry's work and of implementation of the Armed Forces military and political programs.

During the meeting, Brother Al-'Attas expressed deep gratification at the successes achieved by the Defense Ministry since the great victory over the 13 January abortive coup conspiracy. He praised the efforts made to enhance the Armed Forces combat readiness and capabilities.

Brother Al-'Attas also made an inspection visit to the naval forces command, during which he was briefed on its activities in various military, political, and educational fields. He also inspected the forces school and some naval units. He expressed admiration for the sincere efforts being made by the command and members of the naval forces to restore and promote the combat readiness of the naval forces in keeping pace with the general achievements of the Armed Forces. Brother al-'Attas stressed the special attention given by the party and state leadership to our Armed Forces and their readiness to give every necessary support to enable the forces to carry out their national tasks properly. He thanked all the brothers in the leadership of the ministry, commanders of the services, and all the valiant officers, NCO's and soldiers for the efforts made during the past period. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Holds Talks With U.S. Admiral
LD071322 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1140 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Riyadh, 7 Mar (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, received Admiral William J. Crowe, U.S. chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff at his office this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Kingdom's ambassador to the United States; Chief of General Staff General Muhammad al-Hammad; the commanders of the Land Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy; the commander of the Civil Defense Forces; the U.S. charge d'affaires in the Kingdom; and the Saudi military attache in the United States. The meeting reviewed the means of promoting military relations between the Kingdom and the United States.

At the end of the meeting, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz decorated the U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Order of King 'Abd al-'Aziz 2d class as the Kingdom's appreciation of the efforts he is making to strengthen relations and ties between the Saudi Armed Forces and the U.S. Armed Forces.

UAE

Oil Minister Receives Iranian Minister's Message
JN061825 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Mar (WAKH) — Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah today received Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Kazempour Aradabili, who is currently visiting the UAE. WAM said that during the meeting Dr Al-'Utaybah received a message from Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh on relations between the two countries in the petroleum field. WAM added that the two sides reviewed the developments in the oil market and coordinated

stands to support the OPEC stand adopted in Geneva in December vis-a-vis prices and production.

YAR

Prime Minister Receives Sudanese Foreign Minister
JN071311 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and Standing Committee member, today received Brother al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the accompanying delegation. The Sudanese delegation is currently here to participate in the joint ministerial Yemeni-Sudanese committee for economic, cultural, and technical cooperation. They reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting these relations. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Abd al-Karimi al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and Standing Committee member; Muhammad al-Jayfi, minister of education and member of the Standing Committee; Muhammad Sa'd al-Qubati, YAR ambassador to Sudan; and the Sudanese ambassador in Sanaa.

Al-'Arashi Receives Syrian, Iraqi Messages
JN082037 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, People's Constituent Assembly speaker, and Standing Committee member, today received the Syrian charge d'affaires in Sanaa who conveyed to him a message from Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi dealing with bilateral relations and developments in both the Arab and international arenas.

The vice president also received Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd al-Husayn al-Rafa'i in Sanaa who conveyed to him a written message from Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Sa'dun Hammadi on developments in the Arab arena and in the Iraq-Iran war.

AL-AKHBAR: Pollard Case Should Prompt U.S. Probe
NC072312 Cairo MENA in English 2158 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, March 7 (MENA) — *Al-Akhabar* newspaper said that the judgment of life imprisonment on Jonathan Pollard, the American spy for Israel, should be the beginning of investigation on Israeli espionage against the United States.

The text of the editorial in the paper's issue of tomorrow follows:

The judgement of life imprisonment on Jonathan Pollard, the American spy for Israel, is the worst espionage case in the history of the United States, is not the end. As the U.S. attorney general said, it should be the beginning of more investigation on Israeli espionage activities on the United States.

The trial showed that Washington deals with Israel as though it were the 53rd [number as received] state of the union. But there are two important facts to bear in mind.

First, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in his testimony in the Pollard case that too-strong an Israel would heighten the possibility of war in the Middle East.

Second, this case and previous cases should assure the American Administration and the American people that the continuation of this relationship in this peculiar way, which began in the days of Lyndon Johnson, will never be in the interest of any one except Israel, and will hurt no one but the United States.

Thai Prime Minister Arrives in Cairo 7 March
NC071338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) — General Prem Tinsulanon, Thailand's prime minister, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to Egypt. He was received at the airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi. [passage omitted]

Official talks between Egypt and Thailand are expected to begin tomorrow morning, Sunday, under the chairmanship of both prime ministers. The foreign ministers of both countries will then sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement. [passage omitted]

Exchanges Speeches With Sidqi

NC072048 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 7 Mar (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi hosted a dinner banquet at the Marriott Hotel this evening in honor of General Prem Tinsulanon, Thailand's prime minister, and his accompanying delegation. The Thai guests arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day official visit.

In his speech to mark the occasion, Dr 'Atif Sidqi noted that this visit represented a meeting between two civilizations with deep historical roots and a relationship based on sublime principles. He added: Our two countries have gone a long way on the road toward economic and social development. This represents a living example of the developing world's ability to put all its resources

and potential into play to catch up with the world's more advanced countries. He stated the visit also brings two countries together that stand at the forefront in an experiment in democracy, a factor that provides the political stability needed for development and allows for the establishment of the close economic and political relations both countries desire.

Dr Sidqi noted the two countries share identical views on regional and international issues related to the Middle East, southern Africa, and Southeast Asia. They also share identical views with regard to international economic relations and international peace and security. Such conformity qualifies the two countries to work together to coordinate their efforts within international forums.

The prime minister emphasized Egypt's desire to promote close relations with Thailand in political, economic, and cultural domains. Such close relations, along with the resources and services available in both countries, represent the foundation for an integrated cooperation that would serve the interests of both countries and peoples. He said this visit, the first of its kind since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in the fifties, is the culmination of the creative cooperation that continued throughout these years. He hoped this visit would be followed by others, particularly that of Thailand's crown prince.

Dr Sidqi concluded his speech by extending congratulations to Thailand on the 60th birthday of its king.

In his speech, the Thai prime minister stressed his country's support for the role played by Egypt in the Middle East in efforts to achieve world peace and prosperity. He noted Egypt had been the first to advocate peace in the region and was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. In the midst of wars that threatened to involve the entire region, Egypt remained a stabilizing factor in the Middle East.

The Thai prime minister praised Egypt's efforts to achieve world peace and to find a lasting and just solution to the Middle East problem that would guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He said the purpose of his visit to Egypt, "the first Arab state with which Thailand has had diplomatic relations since 1954," is to develop bilateral relations, something both countries desire. He also noted his intention to discuss the promotion of economic cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, technology, and tourism to the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples.

The Thai prime minister asserted the presence of the prominent Thai businessmen who are accompanying him on this visit reflects a true desire to establish strong economic ties with Egypt. It also demonstrates the constructive cooperation that exists between the government and the private sector in Thailand.

He noted his country and Egypt share many of the economic problems now facing developing Third World countries. These problems are represented in the high price of commodities and the increasing amount of foreign debts.

In this regard he expressed his country's appreciation for Egypt's pioneering role in promoting solidarity and cooperation among

the states of the South. He also conveyed Thailand's support for and confidence in Egypt's efforts to overcome current economic difficulties.

The Thai prime minister concluded his speech by saying: I invite you to join Thailand as it celebrates many important occasions this year, especially the 60th birthday of its king.

Meets With Mubarak

NC080914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received at the Al-Qubba Palace this morning General Prem Tinsulanon, Thailand's prime minister, who is currently visiting Cairo. Also present were Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Thai minister of foreign affairs; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and head of the delegation escorting the Thai prime minister; Ihab Surur, Egypt's ambassador to Thailand; and Chamrat Chomphuphon, Thai ambassador in Cairo.

The Thai prime minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 4-day official visit to Egypt.

Comments on Meeting

NC081041 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0957 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon said he exchanged views on international issues, including the Middle East and South Asia, with President Husni Mubarak in their meeting today.

During their meeting, the Thai prime minister said, he conveyed the Thai king's invitation to the president to visit Thailand, and said President Mubarak accepted the invitation in principle. The Thai prime minister praised President Mubarak, saying: He is a wise leader who has achieved a great deal toward preserving peace in this region.

Begins Talks With Sidqi

NC081258 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Thai talks under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon began at the Prime Ministry this morning following a half-hour private meeting between the two prime ministers.

The Egyptian delegation to the talks includes Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister; and minister of agriculture; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Dr Ahmad Haykal, minister of culture; Zaki

Badr, minister of interior; Dr 'Adil 'Izz, minister of state for scientific research; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy; and Ihab Surur, Egypt's ambassador to Thailand.

The Thai delegation consists of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Major General pilot (Solmi Sandana), minister of cabinet affairs [name and title as received]; Banhan Sinlapa-Acha, minister of communications; Banyat Benthaththan, minister of science, technology, and energy; and Chamrat Chomphuphon, Thai ambassador in Cairo.

Following a 2-hour session of Egyptian-Thai talks, Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said the talks were conducted in a very friendly atmosphere, and reflected the mutual desire for stronger ties.

'Abd al-Majid said the two sides discussed the situation in the Middle East, the peace initiatives in the region, the situation in South Africa, Namibia, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, and Cambodia. The views they expressed, he said, were similar on many of these issues. He added that the two sides discussed bilateral ties and that ways to increase bilateral trade figured prominently during the talks. Thailand, he pointed out, expressed the desire to increase its imports from Egypt.

He also mentioned Dr 'Atif Sidqi voiced Egypt's pleasure to receive the Thai prime minister, who, in his turn, reciprocated by confirming his country's eagerness to consolidate ties with Egypt.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that the Thai prime minister proposed that a joint committee led by both countries' foreign ministers meet in Cairo and Bangkok every 6 months, to follow up the progress of bilateral cooperation. The proposal was endorsed.

He concluded his statement by remarking that Egyptian and Thai businessmen are currently holding a series of meetings to initiate joint ventures in various fields.

Foreign Ministers Sign Agreement

NC081506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — Egypt and Thailand signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation today. The agreement outlines a framework for bilateral cooperation in the fields of culture, the arts, and tourism. Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, signed the agreement on behalf of Egypt, while Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila signed for his country. The Egyptian and Thai prime ministers, as well as members of their respective delegations, also attended the signing.

Group Departs for Luxor

NC090816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Mar (MENA) — Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and an accompanying delegation left Cairo for Luxor this morning. He was seen off officially at the airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, the deputy prime ministers, and ministers. [passage omitted]

Gen Tinsulanon is scheduled to leave Luxor tomorrow morning, Tuesday, for home after his 4-day, official visit to Egypt. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Receives Jordanian Minister 8 March
NC081025 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat, Jordanian minister of Islamic affairs, holy places, and religious trusts, who is currently on a visit to Cairo. The audience was attended by Muhammad 'Ali Mahjub, minister of Awqaf and Ambassador Hasan Hamami, Jordanian ambassador in Cairo.

Information Official Cited on 11 Mar OAU Meeting
NC081715 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Mar (MENA) — Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the General Information Organization, said President Husni Mubarak attaches great importance to the meeting of the bureau set up at the 22d OAU summit, which is to take place in Cairo on Wednesday. Egypt, Al-Biltaji said, has been playing a leading role in collective African efforts aimed at securing the freedom, independence, dignity, and progress of the struggling African nations. Al-Biltaji added President Mubarak extends a welcome to the leaders and representatives of Congo, Djibouti, Mali, Zaire, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Algeria, as well as the OAU

secretary general, who will be arriving in Cairo as of today to attend the bureau's meetings. [passage omitted]

Al-Biltaji also noted President Mubarak was elected a deputy OAU chairman and member of the summit's bureau during the last OAU assembly. The bureau will begin its meetings in Cairo on 11 March and will discuss major African issues, such as sanctions against South Africa and the situation in Namibia, Chad, and South Africa, along with economic matters including development efforts, the need for economic revival, and the debt problem, Al-Biltaji stated. [passage omitted]

Technical Delegation Leaves for Beijing 6 March
NC060939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 6 Mar (MENA) — An Egyptian delegation led by Major General Eng Anwar Khallaf, head of the technical committee of the international conferences center project that is under joint Egyptian-PRC construction in the Naar Township in Cairo, left for Beijing this morning.

During the visit, the Egyptian delegation will hold talks with PRC officials on the internal and external project drawings.

The three-member delegation includes Eng Ahmad al-Juwayni, who represents the Ministry of Tourism. It is noteworthy that the project will be completed in 1989.

Communiques, Reports on Continuing Fighting

Communique Details 5-6 Mar Fighting
JN061727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1700 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,595 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces will continue to achieve glorious victories, and they alone will have the honor of achieving the great victory in the defense of the homeland and freedom. God willing, our scoundrel enemies will only reap a bitter death. The following is a summary of activities for last night and today:

1. Today our aircraft, piloted by the hawks of the sky, supported our ground units in their glorious defense of the homeland in the III Army Corps sector in 40 combat missions. After carrying out their missions, our aircraft returned to the homeland in God's care and protection.
2. Our victorious forces in the sector of the heroic III Army Corps continued to direct the violent fire of our giant artillery at the enemy to reap the aggressors and tear them up. Our units also continued with their other weapons to inflict heavy losses on the aggressors. In several areas of the same sector, our forces destroyed 5 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 16 vehicles, 9 shovels [preceding word in English], 9 ammunition dumps, 2 guns, and 1 medium machine gun.
3. The helicopter knights continued to fly over the battlefield, smashing the enemy equipment and weapons and inflicting heavy losses on its personnel. After carrying out 83 combat sorties, our glorious knights returned safely to their bases in God's care and protection.
4. The brave men of the heroic VII Army Corps continued to give the best support from their giant artillery and their other weapons to the comrades-in-doctrine-and-arms in the III Army Corps sector, doing their share of killing the enemy scoundrels and destroying their equipment and weapons. They also destroyed one tubular launcher, one heavy machine gun, six ammunition dumps, and several infantry positions, and killed the scoundrels in them.
5. A number of enemy boats attempted to approach the Al-'Amiq port. The brave port force confronted them with a barrage of fire and forced them to flee. Blessed be the brave men in Al-'Amiq port.
6. With God's help and the vigilance and courage of our ground defense men, an enemy F-5 plane that tried to violate our international borders was shot down at 1153 [0853 GMT] today over the sector of the heroic III Army Corps. An enemy *SeaCobra* helicopter was also shot down by the same men in the same sector. May God bless the heroic men of our ground defenses in the heroic III Army Corps sector of operations.
7. The charlatans' regime in Iran shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, some

civilian property, a kindergarten, and an elementary school were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 March 1987

Iranian Brigades, Companies Repulsed
JN070954 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 0909 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 7 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The enemies of freedom and progress and the agents of Zionism, the rulers of Iran, having mobilized the bulk of their forces and military equipment — and they have only a remnant of their defeated forces left — are incapable of facing their people with the truth. They are incapable of admitting they have reached the bottom of the abyss as a result of the policy of cheap ambition, aggression and barbarism and as a result of Zionist encouragement.

Instead of returning to reason, peace, and the correct path, their deep-rooted evil makes them daily gather their remnant forces and throw them into attacks against our valiant forces in their well-fortified positions, thinking that by merely throwing in their forces they can weaken the Iraqis' determination and undermine their might or find a gap in the solid barrier built by the youth of Iraq with determination and indefatigable efforts in defense of the city of cities, their steadfast Basra.

At 0830 [0530 GMT] on the morning of 6 March, the scoundrel Khomeyniites attacked one of our valiant formations in the operations theater of the heroic Muhammad al-Qasim Forces with two brigades of Khomeyni Guards and a number of independent companies. As usual, the brave men of Iraq acted heroically. While thousands of artillery, tank, and mortar shells were falling on the enemy, our Air Force dropped their lethal bombs on enemy heads and the courageous helicopter pilots fired salvos at enemy positions, weapons, tanks, and vehicles carrying personnel, turning them into ashes. The infantry soldiers stood fast in their positions in the face of the abortive enemy attempt and swept away the fleeing remnants.

When our enemy became exhausted and lost most of his attacking soldiers, our infantry soldiers attacked the enemy forces to eradicate their remnants. There were no traces of the enemy forces, except for a few that fled. The situation was decided in favor of our victorious forces at 1930 on 6 March.

That is the determination of men, and these are the actions of the honorable men of the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces, all the fighters of the III Army Corps, and all the soldiers of Iraq.

O Khomeyniite scoundrels! Charlatanry, lies, and ugly intentions never changed a single fact: namely, that you have been defeated and that Iraq will remain free and strong with its land pure and will continue to do good, to be an advocate of goodwill, and to be proud of its contribution, while defending justice and calling for peace under the canopy of its leader the great Saddam Husayn, the canopy of brotherhood, happiness, security, love, and assur-

ance, a canopy that has been blessed by God, the best giver of blessings.

[Dated] 7 March 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN071734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,596 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are lying in wait for any reckless adventure by the enemy. They are also confident of God's victory and are capable of destroying the remnants of the enemy. The overall activities for last night and today are as follows:

1. To exercise our legitimate right to cut off the oil supplies used by the regime of Zionist charlatans to commit aggression against our country, at 0945 [0645 GMT] today the fighter planes of our daring Air Force dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. Our aircraft returned safely to base in God's protection.
2. The men of the artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons in the sector of the heroic VII Army Corps continued to extend strong and effective support to their comrades-in-arms-and-doctrine in the operations sector of the heroic III Army Corps throughout last night and today, taking part in chopping off the heads of large numbers of criminal scoundrels and destroying a large quantity of enemy weapons and equipment. The soldiers of the VII Army Corps also managed to destroy and sink two enemy boats with their personnel; to destroy a number of infantry positions and observation posts, either killing or wounding their occupants; to blow up three ammunition dumps; and to destroy two heavy machine guns, killing those manning them.
3. Further to the statement issued this morning on the victories of our valiant forces in the operations sector of the heroic III Army Corps: The brave men of our ground defense in the heroic Al-Miqdad and Muhammad al-Qasim forces shot down two enemy *Cobra* helicopters yesterday. We also ascertained that a third enemy *Cobra* helicopter was shot down at 1003 yesterday. May God bless the men of our ground defenses and grant them success on the road of constant victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 March 1987

2d 'Maritime Target' Hit 7 Mar

JN071833 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1825 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 7 March 1987]

[Text] In continuation of our firm and legitimate policy of cutting off oil supplies used by the Iranian regime to prolong the war, the planes of our gigantic Air Force dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1930

[1630 GMT] today. This is the second maritime target our daring planes destroyed today. Our aircraft returned safely to base. May God bless our brave hawks.

[Dated] 7 March 1987

Iranian Boats Repulsed

JN081723 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,597 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale, excellent courage, and accurate performance, our Armed Forces are continuing their glorious defense of our country's borders against barbarism and aggression. The overall activities for last night and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery, mortar, and tank fire, our heroic forces in the III Army Corps sector inflicted further losses in personnel and equipment on the Khomeyniites, destroying 4 tanks, killing 30 enemy personnel, destroying 2 armored personnel carriers, burning 6 ammunition dumps, burning 2 shovels [preceding word in English] and 1 bulldozer, and destroying 1 iron tower.
2. The soldiers of the heroic VII Army Corps continue to direct artillery and weapon fire at enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting important losses on them, blowing up three shovels, and destroying two vehicles and two gun emplacements.
3. A number of enemy boats tried to approach Al-'Amiq port, but the brave lions of our capable Navy confronted them with all types of weapons and forced them to flee.
4. One enemy drone was shot down in the III Army Corps sector at 1330 [1030 GMT] today.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 March 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Hit 9 Mar

JN091134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Mar (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft have carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. In a statement to INA this afternoon, an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iraqi aircraft dealt an accurate and effective blow to the maritime target at 1305 [1005 GMT] today and returned safely to base.

Saddam Chairs Meeting; Statement on Bombing Made

JN071015 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0920 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Leader President Saddam Husayn has presided over a joint meeting of the RCC and the

Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command. During the meeting, which lasted until a late hour last night, the conferees studied the situation on the battlefronts and the great achievements of our heroic and capable Armed Forces in wiping out the successive Iranian waves of aggression from 24 December 1986 until now, in destroying its war machine, and in dispelling its dreams and evil plans to occupy Basra, the pearl of all cities.

During the meeting, the RCC and the Regional Command in particular praised the distinguished heroism and steadfastness of the III Army Corps fighters — commanders, officers, and soldiers. The conferees also discussed the true position of the Iranian regime on the statement issued by the RCC and the Regional Command in their 18 February meeting regarding the temporary suspension of bombing Iranian cities for the reasons announced then and in accord with conditions defined by the statement. In this respect, an official spokesman made the following statement after the meeting:

The Iranian regime has premeditatedly violated the three conditions defined by the statement. The Iranian regime has continued to shell Iraqi cities, particularly the city of Basra, with artillery. As a result, many of our people were martyred or wounded, and civilian property was damaged. Since the statement was announced, the Iranian regime embarked on two big offensives with the aim of occupying our territory and approaching Basra to occupy it in accord with the plan of the charlatan aggressors in Teheran. This is in addition to other offensives. The suspect, aggressive regime also continued to make blatant threats of death, destruction, and occupation.

The Iraqi spokesman added: Iraq responded to Mas'ud Rajavi's appeal to stop bombing Iranian cities, thus giving the Iranian regime an opportunity to retreat from this shameful, aggressive plan. However, the Iranian regime has once again proven it is an aggressive regime that loves evil, killing, and destruction. It is a regime that disregards its people's lives and lacks responsibility toward its people. The leaders of the criminal Iranian regime, which is considered an enemy of its own people and which harbors rancor toward humanity, are alone responsible for the consequences of their aggression and for not listening to the logic of truth, justice, and peace before world public opinion and before the Iranian people. They have taken an intransigent stand and have wasted the honorable opportunity that the Iraqi political leadership gave to them to stop the shelling of cities.

The Iraqi spokesman concluded his statement by affirming to the Iranian peoples that Iraq — leadership and people — will be glad, like all peace-loving people, if the Iranian rulers relinquish their aggressive policy, resort to peace, and end the war.

Jordanian Monarch Confers With Saddam; Departs
JN081822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1636 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Mar (INA) — His Majesty King Husayn left Baghdad this evening after a short visit to Iraq. He was accorded an official send-off by President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials. King Husayn arrived in Baghdad today and was received by President Saddam Husayn. President Saddam

Husayn and King Husayn held a round of talks on the close brotherly relations between the two countries as well as on the Arab situation in general.

President Saddam Husayn stressed the situation at the front is good and that the Iraqi Armed Forces are capable of destroying the Iranian aggression and safeguarding Iraq's honor and the Arab nation's dignity. The Jordanian monarch praised Iraq's decisive victory over the enemy, as well as its great role in supporting the Arab nation's steadfastness and preserving its honor and dignity. King Husayn reiterated the support of the Jordanian Government and people for Iraq in its defense of its land and the Arab nation's honor.

Attending the talks on the Iraqi side were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir; National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim; Ahmad Husayn, head of the presidential office; the president's secretary; the president's press and information secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Attending on the fraternal Jordanian side were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. President Saddam Husayn hosted a special dinner banquet in honor of King Husayn. The two delegations to the talks also attended the banquet.

Arab League's Klibi Confers With Tariq 'Aziz
JN071353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, here today. They discussed the continuation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq, as well as the current Arab situation. Klibi arrived here last night to participate in the 15th session of the Arab labor conference, which began here earlier today.

Talks With Saddam Husayn
JN071951 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, who briefed the president on the Arab League General Secretariat's efforts and activities to follow up the resolutions of the Arab summit and the Arab League Council regarding the Iranian aggression against Iraq.

The Arab League secretary general expressed the Arab League's support for fraternal Iraq in its glorious heroic defense of its land and Arab sovereignty, wishing it comprehensive peace as soon as possible. He then acquainted the president with the other activities of the secretariat and the Arab committees following up a

number of pan-Arab issues, such as the protection of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

The leader president expressed his thanks to the Arab League secretary general for his praiseworthy efforts to follow up and serve the pan-Arab issues, stressing Iraq's strong and firm support for the institutions of the Arab League and joint Arab action. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary.

Vice President Opens Arab Labor Conference
JN071614 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 Mar (INA) — The 15th ordinary session of the Arab labor conference began here today and will last a week. The conference, sponsored by President Saddam Husayn, will be attended by the Arab labor and social affairs ministers, the heads of the labor unions, and Arab businessmen from Arab countries. The conferees will discuss a report by the director general of the Arab labor office, the implementation of the conference's previous resolutions, the Arab labor agreement, and [words indistinct] the development of the structure of the Arab Labor Organization, which has its headquarters in Baghdad.

On behalf of President Saddam Husayn, Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, delivered the opening speech in which he expressed hope that the conference will have positive results in favor of joint Arab action in the higher interest of the Arab nation. [passage omitted]

Addressing the conference, Ma'ruf said: As you and the entire world know, what occurred in September 1980 was a treacherous and vile aggression launched by the Iranian regime to paralyze our people's wealth and human assets and their attempts to build a new future based on their independent national will. [passage omitted]

Ma'ruf also pointed to Iraq's positions and its response to all the peace initiatives and calls by the Islamic Good Offices Committee, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations, and others. He said President Saddam Husayn had sent messages to the Iranian people and the Tehran rulers stressing Iraq's willingness to achieve peace and end the war, adding that this position has won the attention of world public opinion and all [words indistinct] regional and international bodies and organizations. [passage omitted]

U.S. Embassies Termed Israeli 'Spy Centers'
JN080953 Amman AL-RAY in Arabic 8 Mar p 24

["Spotlight" column by the political editor: "A Skeleton in a Closet"]

[Text] It is not Jonathan Pollard, as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger says, that deserves punishment, but heinous U.S.-Israeli relations, which are no longer relations between a superpower and a small friendly country or relations between a superpower and a satellite state. They are relations of a superpower belonging to a political Mafia within the U.S. Administration and linked to the Mafia center in Tel Aviv.

The information collected by the U.S. embassies in the Arab region pours into the U.S. Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency before being channelled into the office of an Israeli spy. Thus, this "U.S." information ends up in the Israeli Embassy in Washington. This means the information and diplomatic U.S. presence in the Arab region has become a suspect and hostile presence. This also means that to the ordinary Arab citizen the U.S. diplomatic missions have become Israeli spy centers.

There is news leakage in every country and there could be another Jonathan Pollard in Moscow, Paris, or anywhere, but the situation in Washington is different because the special U.S.-Israeli relationship makes the Pollard affair a normal phenomenon that can be repeated. It is incomprehensible that the U.S. Administration would fortify itself by dismissing Jews from its intelligence institutions. This would be considered anti-Semitism, and as long as every Jew is necessarily a Zionist, as Pollard says, every Jew has one loyalty, which is his loyalty to Israel. This means the Pollard phenomenon will be repeated, and nothing confirms this better than the U.S. declaration that the Pollard affair will not harm the close U.S.-Israeli relations.

We believe the U.S. arms deal with Tehran has shaken the so-called U.S. credibility in the eyes of Washington's "friends" in the region. We believe the Pollard affair has gone beyond merely shaking this credibility and has destroyed it. How then can we deal with a country we know in advance is spying on us for our enemies and is closing its doors, and those of its friends, to weapons we want to buy, with our own money, to defend our homeland, while giving our enemies the weapons of aggression and expansion, as well as the necessary funds and both political and diplomatic support for the continuation of this aggression and expansion? It is very difficult to understand Arab-U.S. relations at this stage. The United States is a superpower that should be dealt with either negatively or positively. However, these relations have become like a skeleton that cannot be buried, escaped from, or transferred elsewhere.

Roving USSR Ambassador Arrives for Talks
JN061306 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Mikhail Sytenko, a roving Soviet ambassador, has arrived in Amman by land via Al-Ramtha on a 4-day visit to Jordan. His visit to Jordan, Sytenko said, is part of an Arab tour to discuss

Mideast developments. He will be holding talks with Jordanian officials on political developments in the region, Sytenko added. He is accompanied on the visit by the assistant director of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Middle East and North Africa Department.

Meets With King Husayn

JN071654 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Soviet Ambassador at Large Mikhail Sytenko at Al-Nadwah Palace today. They reviewed recent developments in the Middle East and exchanged views on efforts to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the objective of achieving a just and lasting solution in the region.

Attending the meeting were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. It was also attended by Gennadiy (Trasov), assistant chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Middle East and North Africa Department, and the Soviet ambassador in Amman. They all had lunch with His Majesty King Husayn.

King, Delegation Return From Austria, FRG 6 Mar
JN061935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening following a working visit to Austria and the FRG during which he met with Austrian President Dr Kurt Waldheim and the Austrian chancellor, and with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and ranking officials in the two countries.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, and Armed Forces Commander Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir returned with his majesty the king.

King Returns From 'Brief Working' Visit to Iraq
JN081831 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation returned home this evening following a brief working visit to Iraq. During the visit, his majesty held talks with His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, the Iraq-Iran war, and Iraq's efforts to defend its land against the Iranian aggression, in addition to relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

AL-ITTIHAD Details Location of Waite, Hostages
JN081434 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 7 Mar 87
 p 1

[Text] Beirut — *Al-Ittihad* has learned that senior military sources in Lebanon have received extremely serious reports on the foreign hostages, the places where they are being held, and the fate of some of them. The reports were prepared by the intelligence apparatus of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

Some of these reports say that kidnapped British envoy Terry Waite was transferred from the Al-Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk to the headquarters of the Syrian intelligence service [in Lebanon] in 'Anjar on the Lebanese-Syrian border, and that some of the American hostages are in the custody of the Mushayk and Sallum clans in the village of Niha in the Al-Magha'ir area near Ba'labakk, while some of the French hostages are being held in the district of Taraya under the supervision of 'Ali 'Ulu, one of the major drug dealers in the area.

One of the reports says that three hostages were killed when Hizballah's Al-Basta Barracks was stormed [by the Syrian forces] about 2 weeks ago, and it is believed that the dead hostages include two Germans.

According to one of the reports, the personnel who plan and carry out the kidnappings receive regular training at one of the barracks in Bulunya, the Upper Al-Matn, and at another barracks in 'Amiq in the Al-Biq'a which is controlled by Hashim al-Mu'alla.

Family Denies Holding Hostages

NC080835 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 0815 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has quoted intelligence sources at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut as saying that the Anglican envoy Terry Waite has been moved from the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk to the Syrian Intelligence Headquarters in 'Anjar. Likewise, a number of hostages have been transferred to Niha, where they have been put into the custody of the Mushayk and Sallum families. The intelligence sources have asserted that some French hostages are in Taraya in Al-Biq'a in the custody of a major narcotics dealer.

A spokesman for the Mushayk family has telephoned the Voice of Lebanon and denied the *Al-Ittihad* report regarding the family's detention of a number of foreign hostages.

Waite Status 'More Complicated'

NC062111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 2045 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Quoting sources close to Minister Walid Junblatt, the newspaper *Shu'un Al-Sa'ah* says that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite's situation is more complicated than that of the other hostages in Lebanon. The paper notes the possibility of the other hostages' release, but says Waite's predicament cannot be resolved. His abductors cannot continue to hold him and will be

compelled to eliminate him to avoid exposure, according to the paper. It adds that Waite's status will remain a mystery for several years, like that of Musa al-Sadr, chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, who disappeared in Libya in September 1978.

Waite Held by Hizballah

AU082122 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Paris, March 8 (AFP) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt has accused a pro-Iranian fundamentalist militia, Hizballah, of holding Anglican envoy Terry Waite, who disappeared in Lebanon on January 20 during an attempt to free Western hostages.

In an interview appearing in Monday's edition of the pro-Socialist French daily *Le Matin*, Mr. Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), whose militia was responsible for protecting Mr. Waite, challenged Hizballah to deny they were holding him.

The Druze leader, who stressed that his accusation could put Mr. Waite's life in danger, said: "Let Hizballah say that he is not with them and be done with it." [passage omitted]

Junblatt Remarks Clarified

NC091031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
 1000 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Commenting on reports published by some local newspapers this morning on statements by PSP leader Minister Walid Junblatt to the French newspaper *Le Matin*, a responsible PSP source today said: Reports published about a direct accusation of Hizballah are inaccurate translations that do not convey the intended meaning via-a-vis the political concept. We wish to clarify that Hizballah enjoys great influence in Muslim society and can act to clarify the truth regarding the issue of Terry Waite. It is the most effective force in the area to which Terry Waite went willingly before we lost word of him.

Hizballah's Fadlallah Delivers Friday Prayers

LD071310 Tehran IRNA in English 1245 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beirut, March 7, IRNA — Beirut prayer leader Al-'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah asked in his Friday sermons why a tribunal is not formed to try all Lebanese authorities and political leaders responsible for the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Al-'Allamah Fadlallah said the failure to abolish tribalism was the reason for the continuing of civil war in Lebanon, noting that it is not eradicated, then the current situation can be expected to continue.

Fadlallah likened the U.S.'s role in Lebanon to that of a "wolf" and said the Lebanese people will not allow themselves devoured by it. He lauded the Islamic Revolution of Iran for upsetting regional power balance, and added that Islam has been revived

globally. Imperialism, he said, seeks to suppress the revolution through its regional proxies.

Muslims are duty-bound to defend their religious beliefs and prevent imperialism's plot from being realized, the Lebanese Alim said.

Hizballah Not To Avenge Attack

LD071532 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1449 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Beirut, March 7 (TANJUG) — Shaykh Husayn Fadlallah, religious leader of the Lebanese pro-Iranian extremist Party of God (Hizballah), which rallies the most militant members of the Lebanese Shi'ite community, has stated that his organization will not "take revenge" on the Syrian troops in West Beirut for the recent murder of 25 of its members in south Beirut. Serious clashes between the pro-Iranian Hizballah and the Syrian forces of order in West Beirut were the topic of talks conducted in Damascus by Iranian Minister of the Interior 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi and his Syrian counterpart Muhammad Ghabbashi.

No details of the talks have been published, but it is recalled here that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i officially demanded that Syria "severely punish those who took part in the attack on Hizballah members who had met for a peaceful meeting." Hizballah's armed presence in the districts of southern Beirut is the biggest obstacle to Syria's peace plan and security measures, but the Syrians are still refraining from striking down on the military followers of the policy of Iranian ayatollahs in Lebanon.

Hizballah Rejects Syrian Deployment in S. Suburb *NC081721 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Text] We have just been informed that during a eulogy conducted in Tyre today, the Hizballah official there affirmed that his party categorically rejects any Syrian deployment in the southern suburb (of Beirut) or in southern Lebanon. The Hizballah official added that the Syrian Army perpetrated the Al-Bastah massacre in accordance with instructions from George Shultz and the Israeli intelligence service.

Vows Not To Be Disarmed

NC090730 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Hizballah yesterday criticized the [Syrian] security plan, describing it as a new conspiracy against the rise of Islam. The party said honest and courageous believers are holding themselves in check day after day. However, if things reach the point of no return, we will blow up everything. The source said: Our arms will remain in our hands, and we will defend ourselves. We will not allow anyone to disarm us, not in Al-Biq'a, in Beirut, or in the south. He stressed that the southern suburb is a line which cannot be crossed.

Amal 'Finished' in South; Members Join Hizballah *NC080829 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Text] Reports from the south indicate that the organizational crisis within the Amal Movement is coming to a head. According to these reports, Mahmud al-Faqih, Amal's organizational official in the south, did not have advance information on the decision reached by the leader of Amal's Beirut branch, Nabih Birri, to dismiss Hasan Hashim following Hashim's leading of a corrective movement within Amal in the south. Al-Faqih considers his decision inappropriate at this stage, and a prelude to a serious division within the movement.

According to the reports, Amal appears to be divided among three centers of power in the south, represented by the following three men: Hashan Hashim, who is leading an insurgency against Birri's leadership; Dawud Dawud, who submitted his resignation some time ago, which is an issue that has still not been resolved; and Mahmud al-Faqih, who was surprised by the decision that placed him in such an awkward position.

The reports conclude that, as a result of this, it can be said that Amal is finished in the south, particularly as Qabalan Qabalan, Amal's security official in Beirut, appears to sympathize with Hasan Hashim's movement and, like Al-Faqih, was surprised by Birri's decision. His position is similar to Al-Faqih's and he has also asked that the dismissal be suspended.

It has also been learned that numerous Amal members in the southern suburb have joined Hizballah for several reasons, most prominent of which are the religious factor, the rising clamor within Amal holding Birri responsible for what has happened to the Shi'ites in general, Amal's loss of power in West Beirut, the general Shi'ite resentment against the Syrians after the Al-Bastah incident, and the issue of the senior Amal officials who were accused of smuggling arms and equipment to the Palestinians in the camps.

'Aql Hamiyah [official in charge of Amal's Military Department] and Amal military officials have threatened to carry out a coup against Birri's command if this last issue of smuggling is raised again, as they are the target of these particular accusations.

New Iranian Ambassador Arrives in Beirut *NC071606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Mar 87*

[Text] Ahmad Dastmalchiyan, the new Iranian ambassador, arrived in Beirut today. He was accorded two receptions, one by Hizballah personnel in Al-Maana' [Syrian-Lebanese border post] and another in Al-Awza'i [in West Beirut].

Accompanying Delegation Arrives *LD071754 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 7 Mar 87*

[Text] Beirut, March 7, IRNA — A high-ranking Iranian delegation headed by member of the Guardian Council Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati arrived in Lebanon on Saturday.

Iran's newly appointed ambassador to Lebanon Ahmad Dastmalchiyan as well as some other ranking officials are accompanying the delegation which was warmly welcomed by the local Muslim theologians, officials of the Lebanese Government and a group of combatant people from Al-Biq'a valley.

Shortly after its arrival, the delegation went to Shtawrah town and participated in congregational prayers at 'Uthman Mosque. The delegation later visited relatives of martyrs in Al-Biq'a, and then left for Beirut.

Envoy Greeted by 'Thousands'

NC080810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Our new ambassador to Lebanon, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Ealam Ghayyuri, the Imam's deputy in the Red Crescent; Hojjat ol-Ealam Ebrahimi, in charge of His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri's office; and Ayatollah Jannati, head of the Islamic Propaganda Organization arrived in Beirut and was welcomed by thousands of Lebanese Muslims, a large number of Shi'ite and Sunni 'ulema, and Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials. [passage omitted]

Following the recitation of some Koranic verses, one of the Hizballah clergymen of Lebanon presented a welcome address to the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation, hailing the leadership of the Islamic revolution of Iran among the Muslims of the world, especially among the Lebanese Muslims. He said: While welcoming the emissaries of the Islamic revolution and the representatives of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the world's Muslims, we once again pledge allegiance to the revolution's leadership and the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation. We hereby declare that, though we are subjected to tyranny and aggression, we will continue to serve the cause of Islam proudly and uncompromisingly. [passage omitted]

He added: The greatest danger for enemies of this country's Muslims is that we are followers of Imam Khomeyni. We shall not be daunted by any conspiracies and we will stand steadfast by the side of the Islamic revolution to the last.

Shaykh Muharram al-'Arifi, spokesman of the Jama'at-e Islami in Lebanon and one of the prominent Sidon clergymen representing the Lebanese Sunnis, in his welcome address expressed the hope that the extensive presence of Islamic Iran in Muslim Lebanese society would play a decisive role in the consolidation of unity and solidarity among the Muslims and would be an answer to the prayers of the world's Muslims, that is, for liberation from the shackles of colonialism and world exploitation.

Speaking of the Lebanese Muslim combatants' firm determination, he stressed the need for the continuing struggle against Israel and Zionism, deeming the gains of the Islamic resistance in Lebanon against usurper Israel as the main motivating factor for the same. He also referred to the destiny-making role of the Islamic Republic of Iran in forging the unity of the Islamic nation, and he hoped that with its triumph over deceit and oppression, the Islamic revolution would be able to liberate all Muslims from the fetters of tyranny.

During these ceremonies, one of the Amal Movement officials, in welcoming the Iranian delegation, said: The Muslim forces in Hizballah and Amal are the two sides of the sharp blade of the sword of 'Ali, peace be upon him, which comes down on the infidels on all sides. We will continue the struggle against the enemies of Islam with unity.

Ayatollah Jannati on Fighting

LD081002 Tehran IRNA in English 0929 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Beirut, March 8, IRNA — Iran's new ambassador to Lebanon Ahmad Dastmalchiyan accompanied by a delegation of high-ranking Iranian officials led by the head of Islamic Propagation Organization (IPO), Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, arrived here Saturday.

The delegation was welcomed by a large number of Shi'ite and Sunni ulema, officials of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, Amal Movement and Hizballah, and Muslim people of Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Dastmalchiyan said he was conveying Imam Khomeyni's warm greetings to the Muslim people of Lebanon, adding that they had a special place in the hearts of Iranian people and officials.

He reiterated overall support of Iran for the struggles of Lebanese Muslims and said that Iran would exert utmost efforts for the unity of Muslims and would support their struggles against the usurper Zionists.

Ayatollah Jannati deplored recent incidents in Lebanon which led to the massacre of a number of Hizballah forces and said that Iran treated all combatants either in the battlefields of the Iraqi-imposed war or in the fronts of the war against Zionists equally.

The Iranian delegation then left for martyrs cemetery where it paid tribute to the martyrs.

Forbids Syrian Entry Into Suburb

NC082202 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Iranian parliament member Ayatollah Jannati said in Beirut today that the Syrian forces cannot enter the southern suburb [of Beirut]. He called on Hizballah members to be patient, declaring that the Iranian people share their joys and sorrows. The Iranian media are at Hizballah's disposal, he added.

Inaugurates New Embassy

LD091140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the new site of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in West Beirut was opened last night in the presence of a high-ranking delegation from our country led by Ayatollah Jannati and a great number of Muslim ulema. The report adds that during the ceremony,

Ayatollah Jannati spoke about the diplomatic role played by the Islamic Republic in serving Lebanese Muslims and in defending their sacred aspirations.

Karami: Security Plan To Include Entire Country
NC081941 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
 8 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated that the Damascus talks are proceeding along a sound course. He asserted that the time for anarchy has ended and the time for a solution and reconciliation has begun.

Karami affirmed that the airport and the crossing points will be reopened. He also said a responsible and serious dialogue has been initiated. The security plan will include all of Lebanon, he noted, not just the capital. He stated that Lebanon has embarked on a process to achieve peace. There will be no leniency shown to anyone who tries to disrupt security or obstruct the salvation process.

Reprimands Ambassador to U.S.
NC091202 (Clandestine) Voice of the People
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister, has addressed a message to 'Abdallah Abu Habib, Lebanese ambassador in Washington, reprimanding him for recent statements in which he termed the Syrian forces' entry into West Beirut illegal.

Birri on Conditions for Solution, Terrorism
NC061818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
 6 Mar 87

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has emphasized that a solution [to the Lebanese crisis] can be achieved on two conditions: The establishment of justice among all the Lebanese and the liberation of the south from Israeli occupation. He said: I cannot say we have resolved the problem. However, the Lebanese people have immense capacity and in 3 or 4 years we could rebuild what has been destroyed during the past 12 years.

Speaking to Japanese information [Il'ami] delegation which visited him today, Minister Birri noted that unity cannot be restored among the Lebanese unless the south is liberated. He praised Syria's role and assistance in the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut. He said: All of us are responsible for what has happened in Beirut. I believe the capital's unity will reflect on the unity of the country. I hope there will soon be no contact lines between East and West Beirut.

Minister Birri reiterated his rejection of terrorism and kidnappings. He said these are crimes that violate not only Lebanese and international laws but also those of Islam. He noted that in Lebanon a terrorist is anyone who kidnaps or urges others to do so. He then referred to U.S. policy, which sowed the seeds of

terrorism in Lebanon and supported Israel's invasion of our country.

Minister Birri also emphasized that there is no problem with the Palestinian people in Lebanon, adding: However, we reject Palestinian hegemony. He said: When we liberated the major part of the south, the Palestinians wanted to return there so that they could dominate it.

Kan'an, Jumblatt on Syrian Presence in W. Beirut
NC070639 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 0615 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] has reiterated that the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut was in response to a request made by Lebanese leaders to put an end to the fighting among the various militias. Kan'an denied that the Syrian step is aimed at assisting the Amal Movement.

Asked if the Syrian forces will enter the southern suburb, Brig Gen Kan'an reiterated that they will only enter the areas which are the scenes of armed conflicts.

Meanwhile, Minister Walid Junblatt has expressed the hope that the Syrian forces will continue to raid arms caches and detain the thugs wherever they may be. He added: We will give Syria every means of support from Sawfar to Beirut. Junblatt voiced the hope that the issue of the camps will be handled in such a way as to ensure the security and safety of the Palestinian people.

Team Returns From Damascus; Fighting in Beirut
NC071010 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
 0945 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Fighting involving the use of machine guns and rockets is currently raging along the Shatila camp lines.

In another development, the Lebanese working team returned to Beirut from Damascus at 1030 after holding their eighth round of talks with Syrian officials. Nicholas Nasr has told AFP that the discussions are proceeding along the right path, but that it is imperative that further discussions be held in view of the knotty Lebanese dossier. Nasr touched on the Lebanese-Syrian summit, noting that the meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Assad will take place only when the points of dispute have been resolved. Nasr, however, declined to mention the nature of these points.

Further Details on Talks
NC071536 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
 1515 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned from knowledgeable sources that discussion during the eighth round of Lebanese-Syrian talks focused on three basic points. Two of these points, that of abolishing sectarianism politically and in terms of posts, do not represent obstacles to continued contacts. The two parties,

however, hold different views about the third point; that is, the issue of power sharing and the authority to be assigned the president, the prime minister, and the cabinet. According to these sources, consultations will be held to discuss this pending issue during the next few days as a precursor to deliberations to reach a new formula on which both sides might agree.

Sources close to the Lebanese delegation note that the current Syrian preparations are encouraging. According to these sources, Damascus still views itself as a referee to bring the views of the various parties closer together to reach an agreement on a future formula for Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Lebanese delegation at 1300 today. Minister al-Hashim also attended this session. Discussion at the meeting focused on an assessment of the eighth round of Lebanese-Syrian talks.

Group Claims Explosive Injuring 5 Syrians
NC070900 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] A spokesman for the Lebanese Liberation Front has affirmed that his group detonated an explosive charge in a Syrian intelligence center located on the first floor of the King Hotel [in West Beirut] at 0540 today. The spokesman added that five Syrian intelligence personnel were injured during the explosion.

Turkish Embassy Employee Dies After Shooting
TA071507 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1434 GMT
7 Mar 87

[Text] Beirut (A.A.) — A Lebanese employee of the Turkish Embassy died in hospital Friday after he was shot by gunmen in his Moslem West Beirut apartment three days ago, hospital sources said. Burhan Doumani, 62, died after 48 hours in a coma, the sources said. Embassy official Adnan Basaga said he did not believe there was a political motive behind the shooting.

Al-Asad Address Marks Revolution Anniversary
JN081853 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1503 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at Damascus University auditorium on 24th anniversary of 8 March revolution — live]

[Text] Brother citizens, comrades, and esteemed audience: I greet you on your anniversary and I congratulate you on the anniversary of your revolution, the 24th anniversary of the glorious 8 March revolution [applause] and the revolution of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [Applause] It is also the revolution of the people who aspire to progress and socialism, which represents the Arab defiance of secession, backwardness, imperialism, and Zionism. Our revolution continues with strength. It is faithful to its strategic objectives, firm in its principles, powerful enough to accept challenges and overcome difficulties, impregnable to its enemies, and proud of you, of our national unity, our masses, and of our nation which is the guarantor of our fateful objectives of unity, freedom, and socialism. [applause]

Our revolution has been and continues to be one of confrontation of enemies everywhere. We are determined to accept the challenges facing us and to crush them, defeat them, and keep our people's banners fluttering high, embodying the nation's aspirations and hopes and the right of its masses to struggle for unity, freedom, and progress. The revolution has made large strides toward achieving its objectives at home and abroad, vanquishing many difficulties, overcoming many obstacles, unleashing many capabilities, and inspiring the Arab struggle for unity and liberation until it has become the most important challenge through its achievements and victories to the forces of colonialism, Zionism, and apostasy which concoct conspiracies against it, pressure it, and level threats and slander against it.

We do not bow our heads to anyone, submit to threats, become afraid of attempts to scare us, kneel down before aggressors, or accept any dictate from abroad. We say we accept the challenges facing us, and our decision is to triumph over enemies, foil conspiracies, and proceed with firm steps on the road of our people and our Arab masses, the road to victory. [applause]

We do not underestimate our enemies; neither do we take the challenges facing us lightly or minimize the difficulties engulfing us. We know the source of our strength and of our energy and the inexhaustible resources of our people. That is why we say we have confidence in the future and look toward it with optimism. The future in today's world is for the people and not for colonialism. It is for national liberation movements and not for Zionist and racist regimes and for progress and independence and not for backwardness and subservience.

We are strong with our revolution, its masses, and their vigor. We are strong with our objectives which express the conscience of the nation. We are strong with the determination of our masses to struggle and to offer sacrifices and with the achievements scored by our revolution in all fields. We are strong with our firm abidance by our strategic objectives and with our clear concept of the world of today and the conflicts raging in it, as well as with our awareness of the laws governing the conflict raging between the peoples and their enemies all over this earth.

We are strong with our national unity which has always been our sharpest weapon in every battle and also with our masses' determination to continue their glorious militant traditions and to offer all necessary sacrifices so Syria will remain free, strong, and steadfast, raising the banner of Arabism, progress, and socialism. [applause]

We also are strong with the masses of our Arab nation who reject capitulation and submission and who are always ready to fight battles of liberation and unity and to confront the courses of submission, humiliation, and capitulation. Our revolution was not an accidental event in the history of our country and nation. It was a prominent landmark in this history and also a turning point in our country's and homeland's development. This revolution has decided forever the issue of leadership and authority in our country and has put it in the hands of the masses and their revolutionary, unionist, and progressive vanguards. By doing this, the revolution has established a solid base for Arab steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist schemes as well as a solid base for genuine Arab action for the sake of Arab unity and a unified, socialist Arab society.

Through the 8 March revolution and through the Corrective Movement which brought this revolution back to its sound course and to its masses, Syria has achieved progress in all fields — political, economic, social, and cultural — and has become a vanguard in the Arab national liberation movement and among countries proceeding on the road of progress and socialism. Moreover, Syria has become the major force of Arab steadfastness in the face of imperialism and Zionism as well as a cornerstone of Arab action in liberating usurped Arab land and regaining Arab rights. [applause]

Syria has become great and proud thanks to its revolution and has turned into a force taken into consideration by friend and foe. Enemy schemes collapse before Syria's will and the calculations of brothers are based on Syria's strength and status. Moreover, friends rely on Syria's faithfulness and sincerity. The revolution has radically changed Syria's face in all walks of life. This revolution will continue to change all aspects of our life. We will not go backward and will not hesitate to proceed forward. There will be no retreat before threats, no defeatism before challenges, no giving up in the battle of liberation, and no retreat before difficulties.

Our struggle has yielded fruit and our sacrifices have not been in vain. We have made great achievements in all fields and our development is deserving of pride, defense, and sacrifices to promote and advance it. It suffices, O brothers, to look at Syria prior to the 8 March revolution and at Syria today and also at every city, town, and village to discover the great work carried out by our masses and the huge achievement that resulted from our sacrifices.

This type of outlook is vital if we are to know where we were in the past and where we are now, and how great the work that lies ahead is. The new generations enjoying the achievements of the revolution have grown accustomed to them. They have the right to enjoy them, but they must also recognize how much effort, sacrifice, and dedication have gone into making them a reality. They must equally recognize the effort, sacrifice, and dedication

needed to shield and develop these achievements and to march with firm steps and complete awareness toward the tasks ahead.

The sons of our people today are the generation of the March revolution. A majority of them were born in the revolution era, reared under its wing, and they have enjoyed the fruits of its achievements as did those who were infants and youngsters when the revolution erupted. This is in addition to hundreds of thousands who belonged to the revolution era — some activists, others sympathizers — before the revolution erupted.

Now it is our duty to continue to deepen the spirit of the revolution. To the extent that we succeed in this endeavor, we will have made available the manpower required for fulfilling the ambitions of development, progress, freedom, and socialism. To the extent that we succeed in building a resilient generation that rebels against all attempts to subjugate, oppress, and subdue it, we will have succeeded in building a generation capable of realizing the aspirations of its people and nation.

The revolution has yet to realize its objective. The revolution requires work, continuing sacrifices, and fortifications. The revolutionary process must continue and it must be further entrenched. The revolutionary generation we want will enhance our ability to put a popular revolutionary strategy in place. We must not let our strategy and goals be subject to transient incidents and circumstances; rather, we must make the best of these incidents and circumstances on behalf of our strategy and goals. Otherwise, daily routine activities will take up all our efforts and attention. Our actions would then become irrational and lacking a sense of direction, and we would lose our way in a maze of trivialities, approaching these as if they existed in isolation of other things. We would succeed in doing a small thing today only to fail in doing some other small thing tomorrow, thus hovering between the success of today and the failure of tomorrow and the reverberation of the latter on the former until we find ourselves overwhelmed by an accumulation of failed actions and a continually failed tomorrow. Therefore, what is needed is a comprehensive perspective as far as this is possible.

We are facing great challenges and real wars in several fields that aim to prevent us from solving our issues and overcoming our difficulties and achieving our aims, and that aim to undermine our pride and strike at our interests and, through us, at the interests of the Arab nation. When we perform our duty in defending ourselves and our achievements, dignity, pride, and interests, we are, in fact, defending the Arab nation's interests, dignity, honor, pride, land, and rights. This is why the enemies targeted Syria with increased pressure, campaigns, and threats and launched wars against it in all fields. However, our people, who are known for their cultural heritage and tradition of struggle and who are experienced in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, have always been stronger than the challenges. Our people have confronted these challenges with their sweat and blood and defeated and overpowered them. [applause]

This great people will continue today and in the future to be stronger than all challengers. They will be able to defeat and overpower these challenges. They tried to attack from outside, but they failed. They tried to intimidate with threats, but they also failed. They then tried to undermine our domestic front, but

they again failed. Later, they tried to tempt us, but they failed. Here they are now trying all their methods simultaneously, including economic pressure, but their luck will not be any better this time than in all previous losing battles against our brave people. [applause]

It is true we have economic difficulties, but our readiness and determination to bear and confront such difficulties will instill despair in the hearts of the enemies and confidence and optimism in the hearts of the citizens. The pressure exerted on us will never be able to create strategic difficulties for us. All they can do is create temporary difficulties which we are now tackling and for which we are finding useful and long-term solutions.

The economic issues have been put up for discussion and handling by the responsible leadership: the party, the government, and the central leadership of the Progressive National Front within the framework of a comprehensive revision of the economic situation. Many decisions have been made in this respect and the government is trying to implement them. All government sectors must work in a responsible, coordinated, and disciplined manner so their performance will be good and so we can get positive results from these decisions. The citizen is the starting point and the objective. He is also the center of concern. Measures are being taken now by the competent quarters within the framework of what is possible to reduce the burden on the low-income citizens in particular.

The 8 March revolution was a revolution of the masses of the people under the leadership of their vanguard party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [applause] The masses were the revolution's support, instrument, and weapons. The Corrective Movement brought back the revolution and the party to the masses and restored the masses to their revolution and party. The revolution placed its confidence in the masses and opened the door to them to participate in the planning, decision-making, and actions through the constitutional institutions and mass organizations and the consolidation and expansion of popular democracy. We are determined to continue the march along this path.

Our national unity was always the basis of our work, cooperation, and performance of the domestic and external tasks which have confronted and continue to confront us. Our national unity has proved itself and its effectiveness in all circumstances and all the battles we have waged. Our national unity will continue to be the foundation upon which we build our internal construction and with which we face hostile forces and their plots.

We have strengthened our national unity by establishing the Progressive National Front under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [applause; a member of the audience recites poetry verses] as a broad framework for the alliance and cooperation of all the national and progressive forces among our people and for harnessing the energies of these forces in the service of the homeland and the defense of its causes. There is room in the progressive National Front for all the national and progressive forces and for all those who believe in its aims and who are determined to build the society of progress and socialism.

The masses of the people are the base and the linchpin of the regime. The mass organizations, of which we are proud, play

their full role in the revolution's march and in the battle of liberation and construction, in exercising popular control, and in effectively participating in the implementation of the measures and arrangements to overcome present and future difficulties and to improve living and working conditions.

The issuing of Legislative Decree No 15 for 1971 on the local administration law was the second major step, after the establishment of the People's Assembly, on the road to popular democracy and the participation of the people's representatives in sharing the responsibility and running citizens' affairs. Popular democracy is no longer a slogan but has become a genuine practice enriched by experience. We are still looking forward to the expansion and deepening of the experience of popular democracy through greater participation by the masses in shouldering the responsibility of making and implementing decisions. Local administration elections were held for the fourth term of the governorate councils and the second term of the municipalities last month. Candidates elected by the citizens won. I am pleased to note that the number of women who won in these elections [applause] has totaled 140 compared to 65 women in the previous elections. That means that women in Syria are advancing to take their natural position in society and its institutions and are exercising their rights and carrying out their duties and shouldering their responsibilities. [applause]

I congratulate the winners of the local administration elections and urge them to assume their responsibilities and to make their new council session an actual and effective implementation of the popular democracy and a constructive act for the goodness and progress of life in their areas and the entire homeland. We have reached an acceptable and mature point in the implementation of the popular democracy. However, the more mature the experience is, the more it gives. Is there anything more important than having the people run their own affairs and implement the decisions they made to improve their lives in all fields and effectively strengthen their homeland in all fields?

Brothers, your Armed Forces have entered West Beirut [applause] in a pan-Arab, humanitarian, and fraternal mission:

It is to restore security, stability, and normal life in response to a request from the Lebanese brothers. Your forces have succeeded in performing their mission in the best manner. The fighting has stopped, security has returned, normal life has stabilized, and the existing institutions have resumed their work and tasks. The Lebanese security forces and Army have begun to perform their duty. A page of tragedies, chaos, and internecine fighting has been turned and a situation has been established that helps create a suitable atmosphere for reactivating Lebanese national dialogue to achieve national accord. We sincerely hope that all the Lebanese will benefit from the Syrian help by moving from conflict, hostility, and internecine fighting to serious dialogue for the achievement of a firm national accord that ends the state of disintegration and conflict and restores to Lebanon its health, well-being, and role. We are always ready to extend all possible help to support the efforts to achieve accord and to save the fraternal country from the abnormal situation it is suffering from. What is painful is that some sides outside Lebanon were frightened by Syria's help to achieve security in Beirut. Some of them expressed their anger at what has happened, thanking themselves under the slogan of being concerned about Lebanon

in an attempt to conceal their frustration over the failure of the suspect plans with which they are linked and upon which they pinned their hopes. However, for our part, we are happy because we stopped the unprecedented bloodbath in Beirut and restored normal life in a few days. This has had a positive effect on the possibility of dialogue and accord and a relative effect on the Lebanese economy. We achieved security in Beirut and created an atmosphere for national dialogue among the Lebanese brothers. What did the others give to Lebanon? We, in Syria, and Lebanon are one people. [applause] In fact, those carrying out all these actions and offering all these sacrifices are our people and not me at all.

I only try to read and seek inspiration from the will and feelings of our people. [applause] We in Syria and Lebanon are one people. [applause] It is natural for us to assist our Lebanese brothers so they will come out of the tribulation they have fallen into. Our decision is to stand by Lebanon and to give it every possible assistance.

Those who pretend to be ignorant must remember Syria only responded to Lebanese calls for help after the massacres began, the fighting spread in an unprecedented manner, the lines became entangled, the colors became mixed up, and the features disappeared to the point where it was impossible to tell who was fighting whom. It was at this point we said yes. It was through this heavy fog — a fog of blood and fire — that we realized who the real killer was — and that was the most important thing — and so we moved against him. [applause]

We cannot see fraternal Lebanon drowning in blood and simply watch from afar as others have done and pray for or against it, that is, if they prayed. We took action to save our Lebanese brothers while others wanted to see them drown. We refused to allow that and we decided to foil this plan. We are with the Lebanese who want Lebanon's unity and Arabism. We only harbor good will toward all our Lebanese brothers and we only see a national solution for Lebanon's problems, that is, national accord.

The final solution must be drafted by the brothers in Lebanon. Syria will help in reaching this solution and in rendering it a success. However, there must first be a serious desire for accord by our brothers in Lebanon. Everyone must know that an escape from the present situation in Lebanon is only possible through Lebanese national accord. It will never come from overseas or from outside the Lebanese and Syrian borders. [applause]

Syria cares about Lebanon, about the unity of its territory and people, the liberation of all its soil from Israeli occupation and its concomitants, and about Lebanon's Arab affiliation and role in its Arab environs and in the world. Syria is not saying all this to appease or curry favor with anyone. It is not used to such things. Syria is saying all this in light of its national and pan-Arab stand and strategic view of the present and future as well as its absolute commitment to the pan-Arab cause. There is no conflict whatsoever between Syria's national and pan-Arab interests and Lebanon's recovery of its health, well-being, and Arab and world roles. In fact, the contrary is true. [applause]

Our Lebanese people, who, with Syrian support, abrogated the 17 May agreement, expelled the U.S. and NATO intervention forces from their territory, and dealt bitter defeat to the Israeli occupiers and forced them to withdraw from vast areas of Lebanon, are capable of achieving national accord and channeling all national resources into the battle of liberating national soil from the remaining Israeli occupation. All Lebanese rifles must be aimed at the chests of the occupiers.

From this place I extend greetings of appreciation and pride to the Lebanese national resistance, [applause] which is waging continuous battles against the Israeli occupiers and their agents. I assure them that Syria will continue to stand by them and to support them until victory.

All strugglers and resisters in Lebanon must rest assured that we appreciate their struggle and actions against the Israeli occupiers and imperialism. We are with them in the battle and we will never hesitate to give them a helping hand. Whoever stands against imperialism and Zionism must agree with Syria and also appreciate Syria's policy in Lebanon and respect and support this policy. [applause]

Brothers, the Palestinian cause is our cause. We have said this in the past, we say it now, and we will continue to say this everyday. This stand has never been a topic of argument in our country. It is not a topic for argument now and will not be one in the future. The Palestinian cause is our cause and that of all Arabs. It will continue to be our cause for which we will offer sacrifices now and in the future as we have done in the past.

We will continue to abide by all our stands in this respect which we have translated into deeds and realities. Our stand will not be changed by some of the defeatist stands and actions by one party or another, one side or another, be it Palestinian or Arab. Our stand on the Palestinian question will continue to be a principled, firm, and steadfast stand in which there is no compromise. We will continue to support the Palestinian Arab people; we will struggle with them and for them in all fields. We will continue to be with the Palestinian Arab people in their refusal to surrender to occupiers, submit to usurpers, or to placate deviationists.

We will continue on our course, whether others follow suit or proceed in the opposite direction, whether they accompany us on this course or fight us to make us follow the opposite course. We support Palestine and we will continue to be with Palestine in words and deeds, through slogans and stands, in abiding by Palestinian rights and not by bargaining with them, and in rejecting all solutions which do not recognize the Palestinian people's national rights and not in panting after the mirage of Zionist solutions and in walking into the labyrinth of capitulation. [applause]

From this rostrum, from Arab Damascus, steadfast Damascus, and revolutionary Damascus [applause], I address greetings on behalf of our militant masses to all strugglers in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. I would like to stress to them that we support them and will continue to support them. Greetings to you, Palestinian Arab strugglers wherever you may be on Palestinian land, in every city, village, and camp.

From this rostrum, too, and on the anniversary of our revolution, the 8 March revolution [applause], I greet our sons and brothers in the occupied parts of the Golan Heights [applause], who are recording brilliant pages in our people's annals and are adding new glories to those of the revolutionaries of Al-Ghutah, [applause] Jabal al-'Arab, and Jabal al-Zawiyah, the revolutionaries of Aleppo and the Latakia Mountains [applause], and the heroes of the October war of liberation. These sons and brothers are daily reaffirming there is no substitute for the liberation of the Golan.

O heroes of the resistance in the Golan, be confident that your people are with you and will not forfeit a single inch of the Golan Heights, and that we have a date for liberation. [prolonged applause and chants] Be confident that your people are with you and will not forfeit a single inch of the Golan Heights, and that we have a date for liberation, and that the Golan is Syrian Arab and will continue to be Syrian Arab, and the Israelis know this fact. Greetings to you [applause], greetings to you O brothers and sons in the Golan, men, women, old people, and youth. [applause]

Brothers, we live in a world where the conflict between the forces of liberation, progress, and peace and the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and racism has intensified. Our position is in the trench of liberation that opposes imperialism, Zionism, and racism for we are among the vanguard of the forces of national liberation in the world and a major force in the Arab national liberation movement. We have a stand on all international and regional issues and defend our stand in all international forums. We declare our stand to the public and we advocate our stand. We cooperate with those who have identical or similar stands.

We unhesitatingly support the national liberation movements of peoples. We extend all possible material or moral support to them. We defend their causes within and outside the United Nations. We cooperate with them and with their other allies to assist them in achieving their goals of liberation, progress, and peace, and to expedite the process of complete development in the world in the interest of freedom and progress.

We build and develop our relations with the other states out of our desire to establish good relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference, common interests, and cooperation to impose respect for the principles of the UN Charter, and on the basis of the stands of other states on our just national causes and on our struggle to liberate our occupied territory and to regain our usurped rights. The opportunities for developing and strengthening relations and cooperation in various fields are commensurate with the positive stands of other states on the principles of the UN Charter and resolutions, on just peace in the region, and on our right to regain our land and rights. Our relations with the socialist countries, foremost among them the Soviet Union, are good and strong, and are of a strategic nature. [applause] We shall continue to strengthen these relations in all fields.

International relations are passing through a critical stage. The tension in international relations reminds one of the grave international situation that existed after the end of World War II, which was known as the Cold War. The gravity of the international situation is exacerbated by the U.S. insistence on escalat-

ing the arms race and developing weapons for collective destruction and taking the arms race into outer space. It is also exacerbated by its wasting of peoples' resources on armament instead of channeling them to serve the good of peoples and to improve their living conditions and rid them of the backwardness they inherited from the era of imperialism, tyranny, and exploitation.

We are affected by what happens in the world, just as the situation in our region affects the state of international relations. We are not an island separate from the rest of the world; we are at the heart of the world, at a point where world powers have conflicting interests, and area where developments affect and are affected by international relations. Consequently, we have a role to play and we have responsibilities. When matters reach the point of threatening the survival of mankind and international relations are pushed to the brink of a nuclear suicide that will not spare anyone in the world, it becomes our duty to raise our voice and urge others to raise their voices and call for staving off the threat of total nuclear destruction to mankind. We call on the states concerned to halt the nuclear arms race and the arms race in space, to reduce existing arms, and to conclude international agreements prohibiting the weapons of collective destruction and the militarization of space.

We appreciate the USSR's constructive proposals on disarmament and its call for their discussion in a serious and responsible manner to achieve a settlement that would erase mankind's fear of nuclear destruction, defuse nuclear war, return international detente, and help settle international disputes in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the interests of peace, and people's natural rights. The question of removing the threat to human life on our planet is not the sole responsibility of a single state or region in the world, but is the concern of every state and region and also of every person who cares about human life and civilization.

Brother citizens, comrades, and gentlemen, our revolution, the 8 March revolution, is entering its 25th year with confidence, firmness, and optimism. We are looking forward to the second quarter century of the life of our revolution with great confidence, optimism, and the determination to protect the revolution's gains and to deepen and build and improve on these gains in the interest of the masses of the people and the objectives of the nation.

If previous years of the revolution have witnessed national unity, vigilance, sacrifices, brave stands in tackling tasks of previous stages, honorable battles against internal and external enemies, and triumphs on the path of reconstruction and liberation, present and future phases urge all strugglers in the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party [applause] and the parties of the Progressive National Front, as well as all nationalist progressive elements and citizens, to remain alert and vigilant and show a greater sense of national and pan-Arab responsibility than in the past.

We have always been called upon to show national enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility and make sacrifices so Syria will remain strong, lofty, and mighty, carrying out the nation's mission, working for the masses' objectives, and foiling the plots of imperialism and Zionism. We are now called upon to show these qualities more than at any other time before.

Brother citizens and sons, by your attitude toward the tasks of the present phase, your sacrifices, and awareness of the tasks shouldered by your country, you record brilliant new pages of history. Your stands and sacrifices must lead to victory. You will be proud of yourselves, and your sons, the masses of your nation, and future generations will be proud of you.

We faced difficulties in the past and we overcame and contained such difficulties and maintained the our people's continued freedom and development. It is not strange that we should face difficulties. It is not strange nor is it new that we face difficulties with firmness and determination, and that we overcome them with our work, effort, awareness, and sacrifice. Just as we and our fathers and forefathers emerged victorious in the past from previous battles over past difficulties and challenges, we shall emerge victorious from the present difficulties with our heads high, with pride, and continuing the march along the path of achieving our national and pan-Arab aims.

The preservation of the homeland's dignity, pride, and freedom requires all people to make sacrifices. Our people, who are sacrificing their blood for the homeland, are capable of sacrificing and willing to sacrifice many secondary and basic needs, as I have said in the past. The temporary difficulties will inevitably end through our work, efforts, and sacrifices and our adherence to the goal of building a society of progress and socialism. [applause] Existing pressures and hostile threats will not divert us from looking forward to the future or from adhering to our strategic aims, nor will they halt the process of domestic construction or affect our decision to establish a strategic balance with the enemy. [applause]

Our Armed Forces will continue to enjoy our interest, and we will continue our efforts to provide them with all that is necessary to defend the homeland and to carry out the national and pan-Arab responsibilities that have been placed on them and to hoist high the banner of liberation. Our Armed Forces have proved in the past that they are worthy of the confidence placed in them by our people and nation. Greetings to you O sons in the Armed Forces, [applause] wherever you may be. Greetings to every soldier, NCO, and officer in our Armed Forces. Our confidence in you and your nation's confidence in you is great. We have pinned great hopes on you. We, the people and the Army, have a date with victory. [applause]

Brother citizens, comrades, we are proud of our achievements, and we are determined to continue the march along the path of the revolution relying on the nobility, loyalty, and courage of our great people, [applause] on the cohesion of our national and progressive ranks, and on the readiness of our masses and Armed Forces to make sacrifices to achieve our nation's goals of unity, freedom, and socialism. [applause and cheers]

I congratulate you on the anniversary of the revolution. I hope we will continue on the path of victory. Death to your enemies. Peace be upon you.

Al-Jumayyil Congratulates Al-Asad on Anniversary
JN071636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
 1515 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The president has received the following cable of congratulations from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil:

On the anniversary of the revolution, it gives me pleasure to send to Your Excellency my warm, brotherly greetings coupled with the sincerest wishes for happiness for you and continued progress, prosperity, and strength for the Syrian Arab people under your pioneering leadership.

I am pleased this anniversary is being celebrated while Lebanon — thanks to your support and backing — is taking a big stride on the path of efforts to end its tragedy, restore peace and security to its regions, regain its sovereignty and unity, and realize a national reconciliation that will secure the rights of all the Lebanese within a framework of justice, equality, and equal opportunities.

While stressing my desire and that of the Lebanese people to establish the best relations of brotherhood, love, and good neighborliness between our two countries, I express to Your Excellency my sincerest sentiments of brotherhood and appreciation.

'Positive Atmosphere' Cited in Lebanese Talks
JN061253 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT
 6 Mar 87

[Text] Syrian-Lebanese negotiations are continuing in Damascus between the Lebanese presidential delegation and Syrian officials, discussing political reforms in Lebanon and the 12th summit between Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil.

The second session of the eighth round was held last night in the office of Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an and the three Lebanese envoys, Elie Salim, Simon Qassis, and Nicholas Nasr attending. The session lasted 3 hours, like the one that preceded it yesterday morning. It was learned some points are still unresolved. The Lebanese delegation's sources noted a positive atmosphere in general.

The Lebanese delegation held a closed meeting this morning to discuss issues among themselves. The third session between the Lebanese delegation and the Syrian side is expected to be held later.

The positive atmosphere referred to by the Lebanese side is an extension of the statement made by the Maronite patriarch yesterday as well as the statement by Lebanese Front leader Camille Sham'un. The patriarch called for the need to realize reforms and to preserve relations between Syria and Lebanon, and Sham'un said a deep, realistic study must be made of Syrian-Lebanese relations to preserve Lebanon's independence and sovereignty.

Citing an informed source in Beirut, AFP says Sham'un will probably leave for Damascus shortly to meet with Syrian offi-

cials. The visit would remove the misunderstanding that arose between him and the Syrian authorities when he demanded the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon in 1978.

Talks Continue

JN061911 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT
 6 Mar 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The official Syrian-Lebanese talks are continuing in Damascus without interruption. The two sides held a third session this evening which is still going on. The two sides held morning and evening sessions yesterday which both lasted over 3 hours. The Lebanese presidential delegation comprises political adviser Dr Elie Salim, Army Intelligence Chief Colonel Simon Qassis, and legal adviser Nicholas Nasr. The delegation brought with it to Damascus President Amin al-Jumayyil's ideas, suggestions, and replies to the formula previously approved by the other side. The Lebanese delegation's sources told our radio that nobody should expect the political problems that accumulated during 12 years of war to be solved with the push of the button. There should be further Syrian-sponsored consultations and negotiations before these problems are resolved. These sources stressed that Syria is now playing the role of arbiter between two parties with unified stands, and that the talks are being held in a serious manner and with a positive spirit and satisfactory response on everyone's part. These sources stressed that there are no unsolvable problems, including the complex of participation and the issue of political sectarianism.

Regarding the aspired to Syrian-Lebanese summit, these sources believe the two presidents agree on the principles of holding it, but they added that the Syrian and Lebanese sides believe the pending issues should be solved before such a summit is held. This is something on which the two sides agree. These sources sounded optimistic when they said the two sides resolved several matters and agreed on many points during the current eighth round of talks. As for the remaining points, they require a ninth round of talks following a series of quick, intensive consultations among the concerned quarters during the next 2 or 3 days. The Lebanese delegation will stay in Damascus another night before returning to Beirut tomorrow to brief President Amin al-Jumayyil on what has been accomplished. The ninth round of talks is expected to be held at the beginning of next week. [passage omitted]

Iranian Interior Minister Arrives in Damascus
JN061815 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
 1730 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi arrived in Damascus this afternoon. He was received upon arrival at Damascus International Airport by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash; the two assistant interior ministers; directors of the Interior Ministry's central departments; high-ranking internal security forces officers; the Iranian ambassador; and the staff of the Iranian Embassy in Damascus.

Continuing Reportage on Pollard Case Decision

Leaders To Prevent Inquiry

TA061156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, has asked Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to report to the committee on the promotion of Colonel Avi'em Sela' to brigadier general. Eban has already criticized the promotion on the grounds that Sela' was a key figure in the Pollard scandal. Eban told our reporter: If Israel promised the United States that the persons responsible for recruiting Jonathan Pollard would be called to account, then it should carry out that promise. Eban is asking Rabin why Sela's promotion was made public and marked by a ceremony.

The Pollard affair is not on the agenda for Sunday's cabinet meeting, but the Voice of Israel's political reporter says several cabinet ministers intend to raise it, and some of them will demand a commission of inquiry. However, Prime Minister Shamir, Vice Premier Peres, and Defense Minister Rabin have decided to prevent an inquiry. Some of the cabinet ministers expressed astonishment that once again the leaders of the executive branch in Israel were reacting to blunders with the excuse: We did not know.

UN Envoy on Deeper 'Partnership'

TA061939 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Interview with Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu by U.S.-based correspondent Nisim Mish'al "a short time ago in Washington" — videorecorded]

[Text][Mish'al] Mr Netanyahu, were you surprised by the severe sentence meted out to Jonathan Pollard?

[Netanyahu] I was somewhat surprised. I must also tell you I was very sorry. In hindsight, however, I believe this could have been foreseen. Several cases of espionage in the United States were exposed to the public one after the other. The public demanded a heavy-handed policy on the part of the Administration, and it just so happened that the Pollard affair took place precisely at the height of this period. In hindsight, it is clear Pollard — and not just him — paid the price for this.

[Mish'al] Mr Netanyahu, Ann Pollard claimed in an interview with Israeli television that Israel had abandoned them. Do you have an explanation as to why we abandoned them?

[Netanyahu] I do not know, but I do not believe Israel abandoned the Pollards. You know, from the moment it was exposed the affair entered a legal process that even the U.S. Government could not influence. In other words, had the U.S. Government wanted to intervene on the political level and influence the legal process, it would not have had many possibilities of doing so. So, if this holds true for the U.S. Government, it holds tenfold true for the Israeli Government.

[Mish'al] Do you believe the Israeli Government should in any way help the Pollards in the future?

[Netanyahu] There is a personal, human tragedy here; a kind of Greek tragedy almost. It is obvious that beyond any other consideration the Pollards had as their goal not to act against the United States but in favor of Israel. It is also clear that there were Israelis on the other side who received this help. Therefore, we are involved, whether we like it or not. I believe we have a certain commitment. I have no doubt that the Israeli Government recognizes this commitment to the Pollards and will act in this direction.

[Mish'al] In other words, you believe that when the day comes the Israeli Government will help the Pollards?

[Netanyahu] Yes, to the best of its abilities. I have no doubt that Jerusalem is very seriously examining this problem.

[Mish'al] Mr Netanyahu, perhaps you have an explanation as to how it happened that Israel recruited a spy inside the United States?

[Netanyahu] First of all, the government has made it plain this was a unique incident. It has made it plain this will not recur, and I believe nobody doubts that. However, perhaps a lesson which should be drawn from the Pollard affair is that, first of all, such things should not be done; and second, the need and consequently the temptation should not arise for one of the sides to try and milk information from the other side. I believe this lesson should be drawn by both governments.

[Mish'al] Are you saying, in fact, that at a certain stage the United States did not provide all the information at its disposal to Israel and this is the reason for the Pollards?

[Netanyahu] The answer is yes, but I do not believe this condones this kind of operation. What I am saying is our partnership should be even deeper to avoid both the need and the temptation.

Ministers, MK's Demand Probe

TA071957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] In its weekly session tomorrow the cabinet will apparently discuss the Pollard affair although the issue is not on the agenda. Our political correspondent reports that at least three ministers will demand tomorrow that Israel's role in the affair be investigated. They propose a secret state investigation that would clarify whether the political level approved the handling of Pollard and, if his handlers operated without the approval of the political level, why were they promoted in their civil service careers.

Meanwhile, the number of those demanding a probe into the Pollard affair is increasing. Labor Party Secretary General Knesset Member [MK] Uzi Bar'am has submitted an urgent motion to the Knesset's agenda raising ethical and moral questions that must be probed.

The Citizens Rights Movement has submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government in view of its wanton, reckless, and dangerous behavior in connection with this affair. The Progressive List for Peace has also submitted a motion of no-confidence on the same issue.

MK Virshubsky of Shinuy demands that in its session tomorrow the cabinet should decide on the establishment of a state commission of inquiry about the affair to curb the snowballing deterioration of our positions and credibility in the United States.

In a cable to the prime minister, MK Beni Shalita of the Likud says Israel should determine personal responsibility for the Pollard affair. MK Shalita adds Israel should explain and prove to the U.S. public that the information in question was not harmful to U.S. interests and that there is even room to wonder why such information had been concealed from a faithful ally, such as Israel.

MK Mati Peled of the Progressive List for Peace argues that Jonathan Pollard's handlers had asked him for intelligence documents about the operational methods of the Iraqi Air Force in the Iranian battlefield, which has nothing whatsoever to do with Israel's security. MK Peled adds this information was gathered in the framework of an Israeli attempt to extend strategic cooperation to Iran and help Khomeyni's army to defend Khark Island. Our Knesset correspondent Elimelech Ram says Peled also argues that three defense ministers — Sharon, Arens, and Rabin — were party to the strategic aid to Iran and this is the reason that forces Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir to oppose any investigation into the Iranian and Pollard affairs.

Shamir Opposes Inquiry

TA080520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and the senior cabinet ministers oppose setting up a commission of inquiry into the Pollard affair. The prime minister believes Israel has closely cooperated with the U.S. Administration on this affair ever since it was first disclosed 15 months ago. The details are well known both in Washington and in Jerusalem, obviating the need for additional investigation.

Political sources told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami last night that U.S. security was not harmed by Jonathan Pollard's activity, so what should now be rehabilitated is the trust between the two countries to allow further cooperation between them.

The Pollard affair will be debated at the cabinet this morning, although it is not on the agenda. Some ministers will demand that the issue be discussed; some of them will demand the establishment of a commission of inquiry, among them Minister Ezer Weizman. Our correspondent believes that in view of the fact that the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister object to the proposal, it would seem Mr Weizman's proposal will be transferred to the Inner Cabinet.

No-Confidence Motion Submitted

TA081001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The MAPAM faction in the Knesset has submitted a no-confidence motion in the cabinet over the Pollard affair. This is the third such motion on the matter, in addition to those submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement and the Progressive List for Peace. MAPAM believes a commission of inquiry should be established. This is reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Inner Cabinet To View Case

TA081008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The Inner Cabinet will debate the Pollard affair in a session scheduled for Wednesday. This was concluded at today's cabinet session. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Ministers Weizman, Shahal, and Rubinstein submitted queries on the matter in the course of today's meeting. The decision was that the Inner Cabinet will hear specifics on the affair and will work out a position on the way it should be probed.

After the session, Minister Moshe Katzav told our political correspondent he favors an inquiry into the affair. Minister Hayim Bar-Lev also believes that more than a year after the affair was first uncovered, the time has come for the Inner Cabinet members to hear details about it.

'Secret Plea Bargain' Foiled

TA081005 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Mar 87 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The appointment of Colonel Avi'em Sela' as commander of the Tel Nof Air Force Base at around the time the sentence in the Pollard case was handed down sabotaged a secret plea bargain between the defense and the prosecution that would have ensured that Pollard would not be given a life sentence. It has been learned that Defense Minister Rabin's decision to approve Sela's appointment at that particular time struck the U.S. Administration with great amazement. The Departments of Defense and Justice in Washington expressed fury with the Israeli decision, and the Department of Justice decided to renege on the deal. Secretary of Defense Weinberger played a major role in this.

It transpires that several Israeli personalities played central behind-the-scenes roles in an effort to prevent a life sentence being meted out. Attorney Ram Kaspi, acting as a quasi-official representative of the Israeli Government in his contacts with Pollard's counsellor, agreed that if the spy pleaded guilty, according to a deal between the defense and the prosecution, he would not be sentenced to life. The Sela' affair ultimately led to the prosecution's demand to go back on the earlier agreements.

Appointments Jeopardized

TA081054 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
8 Mar 87 pp 1, 10

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted] The next Inner Cabinet session will be devoted to the Pollard affair and to ways to rehabilitate relations with the United States.

It has been learned that significant measures will be taken already this week to appease the United States. As part of this, Colonel Avi'em Sela' will apparently be asked to forgo his appointment as commander of the Air Force's Tel Nof Base and to accept a freeze of his promotion. A similar demand will also be presented to Rafi Eytan, who was appointed director general of Israel Chemicals. [passage omitted]

Procedural Revision Prompted

TA081222 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Mar
p 3

[Report by Tzvi Alush]

[Text] The defense establishment will update directives and instructions regarding the nature of the activities of intelligence bodies abroad and the type of relations between them and the defense system. The communications and reporting procedures between the political network and the military establishment that is subordinate to it will likewise be reexamined. All of this will be done within the framework of the lessons drawn from the Pollard affair.

Political sources believe there are some elements in the U.S. Administration who made every effort to keep the affair "hot" and have it feature as prominently as possible because it can successfully divert U.S. public opinion away from the "Irangate" affair.

Senior military sources, especially Air Force officers, maintain that the latest disclosures on the affair have been unfair to Colonel Avi'em Sela' and are damaging to the entire force. They believe it would be better to do everything to strike the item off the agenda. The demands raised by Israeli politicians that Col Sela' be removed from his post cause grave damage, according to these sources.

They believe the Americans will in the end accept Col Sela's position as base commander and will regard the fact that he was not promoted a sufficient penalty. One must likewise not forget that the United States also has vital strategic interests in Israel.

Shamir: Affair 'Closed'

TA081809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated this evening that as far as Israel is concerned the Pollard affair is closed and there is no need to set up a commission of inquiry. The prime minister

said this was a painful affair but that mishaps occasionally happen in relations between friendly countries. This was an unauthorized operation carried out by very dedicated people. Israel cooperated with the United States in the 15 months since the affair broke out. To reduce the damage and straighten matters out, we handed many documents over to the United States. We promised the United States that such an incident would not recur, Yitzhaq Shamir said. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the prime minister was speaking with a delegation of Jewish leaders from Florida.

Further Shamir Comments

TA090555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Mikha'el Miro "last night;" place not given — recorded]

[Text][Shamir] It would be a big mistake to believe that people such as Rafi Eytan and Avi'em Sela', who were involved in this painful matter called the Pollard affair, have not paid for it, have not been punished. I do not know if such a thing can be understood in the United States, but as far as these people are concerned: Avi'em Sela', for example, a potential and very serious candidate for the position of Air Force commander in the not too distant future; losing this chance — and he has lost it — is a very painful blow to him and is harsh punishment. Removing Rafi Eytan, a person who excelled and was a virtuoso in our intelligence, from the intelligence branch as a result of this affair will cut him off from the substance of his life, will take away his reason for living, and no economic position will compensate for that. This is very severe punishment for this people.

[Miro] Sir, do you believe you will manage to convince the Americans that this punishment is indeed harsh enough?

[Shamir] Look, I have learned that things in which you believe have the ability to convince others.

[Miro] Beyond this, will you also recommend this affair be investigated?

[Shamir] I believe this affair, which was made public 15 months ago, has been sufficiently investigated. Those responsible for these matters in Israel know about it, and I see no need to further investigate the affair.

[Miro] Despite the fact that some ministers are demanding this?

[Shamir] As you know, there are always differences of opinion. In any event, the majority believes as I do.

Defense Ministry on Cooperation

TA081816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman this evening denied a *Newsweek* report that Defense Minister Rabin had firmly insisted that U.S. officials would not question Colonel Avi'em

Sela'. The spokesman said Israel had willingly agreed that Sela' and his attorney should answer questions by U.S. Justice Department officials, based on the agreement reached between the two countries to grant him legal immunity. The Americans refused to comply with this agreement, according to the Defense Ministry spokesman.

Peres on Sela' Questioning

TA091126 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT
9 Mar 87

[Text] Shim'on Peres said today that the Israeli Government would not object to U.S. investigators questioning Colonel Sela' on Israeli soil. The United States has the right to ask questions, Peres said, and again stressed the political echelon had no knowledge of the details of the affair.

Sharon Denies Involvement

TA091132 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Minister of Trade and Industry Ari'el Sharon denies any involvement in the Jonathan Pollard affair. Speaking at the new silicon factory at Kibbutz Deganya Bet, Sharon says the Pollard affair commenced a year and a half after he left the Defense Ministry. Sharon also said that those accusing him of involvement in the affair had no basis in fact for their assertion.

Canada Refuses To Accredite Military Attache

Envoy Summoned

TA070631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Canada's ambassador to Israel has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem to explain his country's refusal to accredit Israel's military attache-designate to Ottawa, Major General 'Amos Yaron. Ambassador James Bartleman reportedly told the political director of the Foreign Ministry, Yosi Beilin, that he hoped the decision would not affect the deep and close relationship between the two countries. Canadian officials say Yaron was turned down because of his failing to prevent the Sabra and Shatila massacres by Christian Phalange forces in Lebanon in 1982.

Further Remarks Cited

TA080700 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT
8 Mar 87

[Text] The Canadian ambassador to Israel has told the political director general of the Foreign Ministry that Ottawa refused to approve the appointment of Major General Yaron as military attache for fear of public reaction.

Peres Regrets Decision

TA081037 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Mar 87 p A6

[Report by Refa'el Mann and Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has expressed his regret over the Canadian Government's decision. Israel has no intention of dispatching a different military attache to Ottawa in lieu of Major General Yaron.

Yaron To Return

TA081130 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Mar
pp 1, 10

[Report from Washington by Erol Guiney and by Roni Shaged]

[Text] Major General 'Amos Yaron, Israel's military attache in Washington, will arrive in Israel for consultations.

As will be recalled, the Canadian Government has refused to approve his accreditation to Ottawa due to his role in the Sabra and Shatila affair.

The State Department spokeswoman said yesterday the United States does not usually approve attache appointments, which is why the approval of Yaron's appointment to Washington is not an issue.

Canada's ambassador to Israel met with the Foreign Ministry's political director general, Dr Yosi Beilin, on Friday and emphasized that the Canadian decision not to approve 'Amos Yaron's appointment as Israeli military attache in Ottawa will not affect relations between the two countries.

The ambassador added that the reports that Canada will limit the exchange of information and political assessments with Israel are unfounded.

Jerusalem accepted the Canadian ambassador's explanations.

Decision Discussed With U.S.

TA090910 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
9 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpts] Washington — Canada's decision to reject the diplomatic credentials of General 'Amos Yaron as Israel's military attache is believed to have been coordinated with the U.S., well-informed sources said here yesterday. [passage omitted]

Israeli sources do not believe that Canada would have rejected Yaron without first discussing the issue with the U.S. at a relatively high level.

Other informed sources in Washington yesterday suggested that the Canadians did indeed raise the issue with the Americans and were given "a green light" to reject Yaron.

Levi To Offer Lavi Alternative 'This Week'

TA080933 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Mar 87
pp 1, 2

[Report by military affairs correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The chief of staff [COS] will this week present the defense minister with an IDF alternative for the *Lavi*. This will be the first time that the COS will officially back the IDF plan that recommends scrapping the *Lavi* project.

The COS has wavered for a long time on which definitive position to adopt and has occasionally publicly expressed the need to go ahead with the project for its national importance.

Recently, Lieutenant General Levi, too, reached the conclusion that the price that will be demanded for the completion of the project is so high as to potentially severely harm the Air Force and the IDF as a whole.

The COS' attempt to present the IDF's alternative approximately 10 days ago, during a meeting at the defense minister's office, met with Minister Rabin's opposition. The defense minister contended the topic for discussion was Zakheim's alternatives, not those offered by the IDF. It seems that after the defense minister got wind of the extent of IDF opposition to the *Lavi*, he decided to permit the COS to present the IDF alternative at an upcoming discussion in his office.

The IDF is recommending cancellation of the *Lavi* project and the purchase of some 100 U.S.-made F-16's "off the shelf" and the redirecting of the resources freed up as a result for the development and manufacture of other sophisticated means of warfare, some of them for the Air Force and others for the IDF as a whole. The idea is to supply many jobs for the superb manpower that will be available after the *Lavi* project is abolished.

This means making use of the converted funds for these projects. The sum of money the U.S. Administration is now making available for conversion stands at \$300 million. An amendment to the law, passed by Congress in December 1985, allows Israel to use the converted funds not only for the *Lavi* but also "for other activities, in the defense area, should Israel so request."

Air Force Commander Major General 'Amos Lapidot is still seeking a formula that would refrain from stating that the *Lavi* project should be scrapped once and for all, although an Air Force document maintains cancellation of the project should be recommended and funds redirected to other Air Force projects that had been frozen due to lack of funds.

It seems the *Lavi* issue will be brought up for discussion by the cabinet at the end of the month.

ALGERIA

Iran Oil Minister Aqazadeh Meets With Ibrahimi
LD081019 Tehran IRNA in English 0923 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, March 8, IRNA — Iran's Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh currently here, met Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi Saturday afternoon and discussed bilateral ties, latest developments in international oil market, the global situation and other issues of mutual interest.

The Algerian foreign minister, referring to the impact of the Islamic revolution on other Muslim countries, said that the Iranian revolution has awakened Muslims worldwide. Ibrahimi said the victory of the Islamic Revolution as a great power alongside Arabs has jeopardized the Zionist state.

The Algerian official stressed coordination of the two countries' stances in OPEC in order to thwart plots hatched to reduce oil prices. The two countries, he added, with the assistance of each other, should defend OPEC prices.

Meanwhile, oil ministers of Iran and Algeria held their second round of talks, Saturday night. The two sides reviewed the situation in international oil market, ways to coordinate stances to defend OPEC prices, and market stability.

Aqazadeh is due to meet and hold talks with the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid.

Nabi Meets Iranian Minister
LD081439 Algiers APS in English 1328 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, 8 March (APS) — The Algero-Iranian talks started Saturday here between the minister of energy and chemical industries Belkacem Nabi and his Iranian counterpart, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh.

The two ministers examined the situation on the world oil market where manipulations aiming at destabilizing the market are noted by notably rumors aiming at making believe that a certain number of OPEC members are not abiding by their quota and to hasten thus an urgent meeting, favourable to manoeuvres of division. The ongoing concentrations between all OPEC members and the firm denial of the implicated countries illustrate the reinforcement of solidarity within the organization making thus useless any idea of a meeting before the ordinary conference due in June.

The willingness to defend the accord of December 1986 is anyway expressed in the different messages addressed to the president of the conference by many countries including Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Nigeria, Iran, and Algeria. All these factors contribute to the steadying of prices observed on the market these last days. It is this same determination that the two ministers reaffirmed on the occasion of their talks.

It is worth recalling that the Iranian minister's visit to Algeria is part of a tour in certain OPEC member countries.

Brahimi, Aqazadeh Hold Talks
LD081915 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, March 8, IRNA — Visiting Iranian Minister of Oil Gholam Reza Aqazadeh conferred with Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi here Sunday.

The two sides discussed Iran-Algeria relations, developments in the international oil market as well as the two countries' cooperation in stabilizing the oil prices.

The Iranian minister of oil arrived here from Gabon on Friday.

Aqazadeh, Bendjedid Meet
LD081922 Tehran IRNA in English 1828 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, March 8, IRNA — Visiting Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh discussed expansion of Tehran-Algiers ties as well as latest developments of the international oil market with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid here Sunday.

In the meeting President Bendjedid stressed on the need for cooperation and coordination among OPEC member-states in order to counter efforts aimed at creating instability in the international market.

Aqazadeh heading a delegation arrived here from Gabon Friday on the second leg of his visit to three oil-producing African countries.

LIBYA

Iranian Oil Minister Arrives in Tripoli 8 March
LD090946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0708 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Mar (JANA) — Iranian Minister of Petroleum Gholam Reza Aqazadeh arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

On arrival, he made a statement to JANA in which he said the Jamahiriyyah and Iran are one country standing in one rank. He added that the efforts exerted by the Jamahiriyyah and Iran within the OPEC framework has made it possible to achieve some degree of stability in the prices of oil.

We have felt it necessary, he said, to meet with our brothers and to discuss with them the future programming of the organization. He expressed his appreciation of the efforts exerted by OPEC member countries to stabilize prices, affirming that they fight for the stability of prices and they are even prepared to bring down the production ceiling still further to stabilize prices.

Oil Prices Stance Affirmed
LD090958 Tehran IRNA in English 0843 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, March 9, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh arrived here Sunday night on the last leg of his

three nation African tour for talks with Libyan officials on the oil market situation.

Aqazadeh told reporters upon arrival that the majority of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) stand by its approvals. He reiterated that under no condition will OPEC members give in and cut oil prices.

Aqazadeh stressed that OPEC members would rather reduce production than agree on a price cut. Efforts have been under way to reduce oil prices, he said adding that these moves were of political nature. Therefore, there is a need for talks with OPEC members, he added.

As a result of OPEC members unity and their resistance to a price cut, the move to reduce prices has been thwarted to a certain degree, added the Iranian oil minister who arrived here from a two-day visit from [as received] Algeria where he held talks with Algerian oil and other high-ranking officials. Aqazadeh held similar talks with Gabonese oil officials late last week.

Libyan Minister of Petroleum and Planning Fawzi al-Shakahuki, told IRNA that his country supports any move and cooperates with other OPEC members on any effort that aims at boosting oil prices and market stability. He expressed hope that through contacts with other OPEC members oil prices will be stabilized.

Al-Shakahuki attributed recent decline in oil price to non-economic factors.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi: Libyan Military Force Leaving Country
JN081545 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Mar (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said the Libyan military force which recently accompanied a relief convoy into the country has now crossed the Wadi Howar area in northern Darfur on its way out of the country.

In his meeting with leaders of news media and newspaper chief editors today, Sunday, Al-Mahdi hailed the response to Sudanese efforts to implement a cease-fire between Libya and Chad. Al-Mahdi pointed to Sudan's foreign policy stressing a commitment to a nonaligned policy and keeping away from axes. He said within this framework Sudan has found a motive to prepare for efforts which will (?pave the way) for a peace agreement in the Horn of Africa and for supporting peace in the Red Sea and bolstering human rights on Arab, African, and Islamic levels.

In his meeting with media leaders, Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted the government is considering convening a conference on investment under the democratic atmosphere in the country. Al-Mahdi said that in addition to the investment issue, the conference will also deal with Sudanese manpower within the framework of labor laws enacted in the country. Al-Mahdi pointed out that the laws, which will be an alternative to the September 1983 laws, will be presented to the Constituent

Assembly during the country's celebrations of the second anniversary of the 6 April uprising on 6 April 1987.

Regarding investigations into banking violations, Al-Mahdi asserted that criminal questioning of the banks will be referred to criminal courts whereas violations of the Bank of Sudan's orders and instructions will be referred to the Bank of Sudan to punish banks which committed such violations. He said the Bank of Sudan itself will be subjected to questioning and punishment along with public banks, adding there is no room for financial settlements based on the revolutionary spirit of the uprising during the transitional period and that the current government will follow the path of legal institutions.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted the government would soon issue a statement on a peaceful solution to the southern Sudanese problem. Al-Mahdi pointed to the current issue of southern administration. He said a meeting will be held between him and the Southern Sudanese Political Association in this regard next week. The meeting will be attended by the mediation committee entrusted with discussing the disputed issues which are related to the powers and chairmanship of the Southern Council. Al-Mahdi also pointed to constitutional amendments saying they aim to give the government powers to carry out its duties so it will not be paralyzed within the context of constitutional customs known in some countries.

Al-Banna Makes Statement on Return From Libya
JN071934 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Mar (SUNA) — Deputy State Council Chairman Idris al-Banna arrived in Khartoum from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya this evening. He paid a visit to Libya at the head of an official and popular delegation that participated in the Libyan people's celebrations on the silver jubilee [as received] of the people's authority.

In a press statement upon arrival, Al-Banna said that during the visit he discussed several issues of concern to both countries and met with many heads of state and officials who took part in the celebrations. He added that he and the delegation visited the Libyan cities of Sabha, Tripoli, and Benghazi.

Defense Ministry Official Denies Fabor Capture
JN071034 Khartoum SUNA in English 0905 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum Mar 7 (SUNA) — State Minister of Defence at the Defence Ministry Major General R T Fdallallah Burma Nasir has described as baseless the allegations, circulated two days ago by Sudan People's Liberation Movement SPLM that they have captured Fabor Town-Upper Nile Region.

Nasir told the daily *Al-Siyasah* issued here today that the People's Armed Forces is controlling the security situation in the south.

SPLM allegations of capturing Fabor aims at covering their repeated defeats following the destroy [as received] of their camps in the same town, the state minister added.

Pibor Citizens Evacuated*JN071933 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1758 GMT 7 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 7 Mar (UNA) — The Pibor area military commander has decided to evacuate the inhabitants of Pibor town to safe places, offering them full protection after they were exposed to retaliatory operations that came as a reaction to the recent great victory by the Armed Forces in the area, which had a psychological impact on the leadership of the outlaw movement.

This was contained in a statement by the Armed Forces General Command here today, Saturday, which said the Armed Forces continue to bravely defend the Pibor citizens' security. The statement pointed out that these measures were taken after the outlaws killed the town's men, women, and children, burned houses, rendered defenseless families homeless, and forced the citizens to flee the town and head for the Armed Forces' camp seeking protection and security.

In its statement, the Armed Forces General Command stressed the Armed Forces full ability and readiness to drive back the remnants of the outlaws and to bring security and stability back to the area. The general command referred to the Armed Forces recent attack on an outlaw camp near Pibor in which they managed to completely destroy the camp. The Armed Forces also seized large quantities of weapons, ammunition, and equipment. Some 131 outlaws were killed, including 3 officers and large number of guards. [passage omitted]

Radio SPLA Reports 'Successful' Raid 1 March*EA061747 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] PLA units of the 1st Company of Abu Shawk battalion under overall command of Captain Moses Yukir have launched a successful raid on the enemy barracks in (Adong) on 1 March 1987. In that raid, five enemy soldiers were killed and seven seriously injured. [passage omitted]

SPLA Says Over 100 Militiamen Killed in Clashes*EA081647 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Western Upper Nile: More than 100 enemy soldiers including Sadiq al-Mahdi's militiamen have been killed in two separate clashes in western Upper Nile by SPLA forces under overall command of Major Dr Riak Macher Deng, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA Political Military High Command and zonal commander for western Upper Nile. [passage omitted]

Mass Media To Cover Victories Over Rebels*JN081228 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Mar (SUNA) — The Armed Forces General Command has decided to refute the claims of rebels and outlaws by showing the victories achieved and the spoils gained by the Armed Forces through the mass media to the people's masses so as to bolster the people's confidence in their Armed Forces on which the broadcasting service of agent John Garang and those of some other hostile international forces try to cast doubt.

An authorized source at the Armed Forces General Command has told *Al-Siyasah* that various hostile broadcasting services have started to broadcast the outlaws' statements so as to cast doubt on the victories achieved by the Armed Forces over the outlaws and to give the world public opinion the impression that the agent Garang movement still controls some areas in southern Sudan. The military source added that the Armed Forces seized two Landrover-mounted 106-mm guns, anti-aircraft SAM-7 missiles, some mortar guns, communications equipment, and many other equipment.

WESTERN SAHARA**Polisario Says 300 Moroccan Casualties in Clashes***NC080957 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Text] Algiers, March 8 (AFP) — The Polisario Front guerrilla group said here Sunday it had knocked out more than 300 Moroccan troops and captured 28 others in the latest fighting in the disputed Western Sahara.

A Polisario communique said the guerrillas had taken over a 20-kilometre (12-mile stretch) of one of Morocco's defensive sand walls at Farsiousa in the northeast of the territory for four hours and pursued Moroccan troops 17 kilometres (10 miles) behind the lines.

The communique said that large quantities of equipment had been destroyed or captured, including missiles, mortars, guns, armoured vehicles and munitions, and attacks by Moroccan planes and armour beaten off. The latest attack was a continuation of the offensive launched in the Farsia area, 100 kilometres (65 miles) west of the border with Algiers, 10 days ago, the communique added.

The Polisario also denied a Moroccan report that 108 of its fighters had been killed in "mopping up operations" in Western Sahara last week. The Polisario's representative in Europe, Mohamed Sidati, quoted here, said that in six years the Moroccans had never ventured out from their defensive walls.

DJIBOUTI

French Defense Minister Andre Giraud Visits
PM061452 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Mar 87 p 4

[Francois Hauter dispatch: "France Reaffirms Presence in Indian Ocean"]

[Excerpts] Djibouti — Countries that take the initiative of sparking off a major crisis in the Gulf cannot disregard French interests in the region. Defense Minister Andre Giraud wanted to get this message across during a 2-day visit to Djibouti where some 4,000 French soldiers are stationed and where Admiral Lanxade commands the Indian Ocean fleet.

Mr Giraud referred several times to "immediate reinforcements (for this force — *Le Figaro* editor's note) should the need arise," had discussions with the General Staff on ways of improving the French contingent's equipment, and said in Djibouti yesterday: "Our position here is that of frontline sentinel for the democracies and it is essential to maintain it." [passage omitted]

Addressing senior officers of the three branches of the Armed Forces represented in Djibouti yesterday, Andre Giraud reaffirmed the French geostrategic doctrine in the region: Djibouti is a region that links two hotbeds of tension: First, the Middle East with the Iraq-Iran war, the growth of Muslim fundamentalism, the fragmentation of Lebanon, and more or less covert forms of penetration, as can be seen across the strait (in South Yemen where the Soviet Union has established a base — *Le Figaro* editor's note). The second hotbed of tension is the Horn of Africa, with the situation in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. Behind Sudan, we have the Chadian conflict in which we are involved. Finally, Djibouti is situated opposite two vital routes: the one that links the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean via the Suez Canal, and the one that links Europe with the Persian Gulf via the Cape.... It is a position in which Djibouti represents the defense of freedom."

When he returns to Paris this morning, Mr Giraud will return to the difficult debate with his European partners on Mr Gorbachev's proposals. "The turn which international disarmament talks are taking is very worrying," he said yesterday. "I believe Europe will have to be particularly careful. The threats have never been greater."

KENYA

President Moi Leaves for U.S., Britain
EA091105 Nairobi KNA in English 0915 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 9 Mar — His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi left Nairobi for London this morning on his way to the USA for an official visit. [passage omitted]

While in the USA, President Moi will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, and other senior American Government officials, in Washington D.C. The president is also scheduled to meet

and hold talks in New York with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

On Saturday, this week, President Moi will leave New York for London for another official visit to Britain. While in London, the president will meet with the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and also Queen Elizabeth. The president arrives back home on Tuesday next week.

Officials accompanying President Moi include the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale; the minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti; the minister for energy and regional development, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the minister for planning and national development, Dr Robert Ouko; and the minister for co-operative development, Mr Maina Wanjigi. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Former Minister Murdered in Kampala 6 March
EA071420 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Kampala — A former Ugandan minister, who was set free by a court 2 weeks ago after facing treason charges, has been shot dead by unknown persons at a journalist's house in Kampala. The minister, Mr Andrew Kayiira, who was minister for energy before he was arrested last October, was charged with plotting to overthrow the government of President Museveni. He was acquitted by a Kampala court last month because of lack of sufficient evidence. Since then Mr Kayiira has been living in the house of a journalist, Mr Henry Gombya, who also sends dispatches to the BBC.

Mr Gombya was quoted as saying that last night several people, some in civilian clothes and others wearing army uniforms, broke into his house and asked for Mr Kayiira. They later fired several shots in a room where Mr Kayiira was sleeping. Mr Gombya and his family suffered no injury.

Government Releases Statement
EA081523 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Mar

[Text] The government has expressed deep sorrow on the sad news of the murder of the late Dr Lutakome Kayiira, former minister of energy, in a press release issued this evening, the prime minister, Dr Samson Kiakka, said everything is being done within government powers to track down the culprits.

The following is a full text of the press statement:

The late Lutakome Kayiira has been living at Lukuli in Kampala in the home of Henry Gombya, a journalist, since his release on 24 February 1987. The information received by the police is that on Friday, 6 March 1987, Mr Henry Gombya received 40 million shillings in the afternoon and as it was too late for banking, he took the money with him to his house.

At about 2300 the family of six people, that is Mr and Mrs Gombya, Andrew Kayiira and three other ladies were having supper outside in the backyard when two groups of about 10 men invaded them on foot. In each, there was one man with a gun and another with a torch. Some were dressed in military uniform, others in civilian clothes, and others without shirts. Some were armed with pangas and others with sticks.

The attackers ordered everybody to sit down, which was obeyed. When the women sensed danger, they dashed into the house and were followed by Kayiira who shut the door. Realizing that Gombya had remained outside, Mr Kayiira opened the door and Gombya entered with some of the thugs following close behind him. Then Andre Kayiira and Henry Gombya ran upstairs into their respective rooms and locked themselves inside.

The women were herded from the kitchen where they had fled and were taken upstairs to show the thugs where money was. They all denied knowledge of any money. After the thugs had threatened them with a gun, one girl (?succumbed) and disclosed that the money was in Mr Gombya's room. The ladies then ran to the balcony and left some of the thugs banging Gombya's room while another collected the women from the balcony and locked them in the bathroom.

During this time, Gombya divided the money into two. He left 20 million shillings exposed in a box and opened the balcony and threw another 20 million shillings into a banana plantation. He scaled down and ran to the gate and scaled out and hid behind the neighbor's house until 0530.

Meanwhile, the late Dr Kayiira was shouting, calling for assistance. Realizing that no help was forthcoming, Dr Kayiira opened the door and confronted them. They overpowered him and shot him dead in his room. Early in the morning, when Gombya came back, he found the body of the late Dr Kayiira lying on the floor in the bedroom and his own room had been forced open and the 20 million shillings had been taken.

The women were still in the bathroom where the thugs had locked them. Mr Gombya sent someone by 0730 to report the matter to the police.

The police started investigations and found that the thugs had entered by cutting a hole into the chain-link fence. The police found in the nearby banana plantation Mrs Gombya's handbag containing her personal effects, empty carton where the money had been robbed, a cream jacket, coat and a striped shirt. Gombya also reported that he had recovered the 20 million shillings which he had thrown out before leaving the home.

There has been a spate of armed robberies in the area, especially at night. The police (?is following up) all the clues and appeals to the public to give all information that they can assist in this enquiry. [sentence as heard]

The police have offered a reward of 10 million shillings to any person who would give information leading the identification of the culprits. The information should be given in confidence to Criminal Investigation Department Headquarters, Impala House, in person or by telephone number 231014, 241499, 242979, or 242054 or to any nearest police station.

NRA Defeats Attempt To Overrun Northern Town
LD081353 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced that last Friday the criminal elements in the north made another futile attempt to overrun Lira Town. NRA [National Resistance Army] forces under Commander Salim Saleh repulsed them decisively. The enemy left behind 92 dead bodies. Fifty-four rifles were captured from the rebels. The NRA lost seven soldiers.

The struggle continues, the Ministry of Defense statement concluded.

CHAD

Explosion Fells Bridge Between Chad, Cameroon
AB072152 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
 1900 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] A report reaching us from the extreme north province and from our correspondent in Kousseri informs us that the bridge over the Logone River has collapsed following an explosion. [This bridge links Cameroon and Chad.] The cause of this explosion is yet to be determined. The government has opened an inquiry.

Similar Attempt Noted

AB072156 Paris AFP in French 2132 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Mar (AFP) — The bridge linking the Chadian capital Ndjamea with the town of Kousseri in the extreme north of Cameroon has been damaged by an explosion, Radio Cameroon announced on Saturday evening.

The radio, which did not give any further details, indicated that investigations had begun to determine the cause of the explosion.

Meanwhile, it is indicated by reliable sources that a man, who had tried to blow up the bridge over the Chari River on Friday morning, was blown up when the bomb he was carrying exploded while he was on the Cameroonian side of the bridge. According to the sources, the bomb exploded prematurely.

The Ngueli Bridge, which is a single carriage road, allows supplies to get to the Chadian capital from southern Chad by passing through Cameroon and also from the Douala port in Cameroon.

Bardai Report on Bridge

AB081154 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1135 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] According to latest reports, the liberation struggle is being extended in the zones under French military occupation. This is evidenced by the destruction with plastic explosive of the Ngueli Bridge between Kousseri [Cameroon] and Ndjamea. The bridge is being used by the French forces to convoy military equipment to strengthen their presence in Chad.

Communique No 41 Says 13 Libyans Killed at Wour
AB071421 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French
 1330 GMT 7 March 87

[Communique No 41 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command in Ndjamea on 7 March]

[Text] Violent encounters took place yesterday, 6 March, at 1100 [1000 GMT] at Wour between our Armed Forces and the Libyan aggressors. The tallies of these encounters stand at 13 Libyans killed and 2 T-55 tanks destroyed. On the same day, other battles took place at Zouar where one Libyan [words indistinct].

Additionally, violent fighting has been going on since 0600 local time this morning between the valiant Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] and Libyan soldiery at Zouar in the Tibesti region. The outcome of this encounter will be given later.

Communique Details Zouar Clash

AB081948 Ndjamea Domestic Service in French
 1845 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Communique No 42 issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command in Ndjamea on 8 March]

[Text] Violent fighting took place at Zouar in the morning of 7 March between our valiant Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] and the Libyan aggressors. We announced yesterday that this resulted in a total defeat of the Libyans. The encounter was real hell for the apprentice warriors from Libya.

Here is the outcome of the fighting:

On the enemy side: The bodies of (778) Libyans and members of the Islamic Legion were abandoned on the field. Two T-55 tanks were destroyed with their crews; four BMP's were destroyed with their crews; one Stalin organ destroyed with its crew.

On the allies' side: Nil.

The Libyan aggressors, put to flight by the superior firepower of our valiant soldiers, had no other alternative than to run, which has become their daily habit.

After being routed in the Tibesti region, the slave dogs of Tripoli yesterday, 7 March, resumed their shameful and blind air raids on Fada at 2100 and at 0005. Whatever may be the sacrifices to be made by the brave FANT, their final victory is (certain).

GUNT on 5 Mar Military Clash

AB061905 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1825 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Communique issued by the GUNT on 6 March in Bardai; read by Information Minister Tolero Gadingar Bao — recorded]

[Text] Taking advantage of the 3-day truce decreed unilaterally by the GUNT, a group of FAN [Northern Armed Forces] elements tried to make an incursion above the 16th Parallel by attacking a patrol team of the National Liberation Army [ANL] early in the morning on 5 March. The fighting, which lasted for only a few minutes, took place between Kizimi and (Kiskiasou). The tally of this clash is as follows:

On the FAN side: 20 dead and 2 vehicles destroyed.

On the ANL side: There were no casualties.

By this provocation, in response to the GUNT's willingness [words indistinct], the Ndjamea group deliberately wants to reactivate the Chadian war, with the sole aim of torpedoing all initiatives for peaceful settlement of the Chadian conflict.

Therefore, the GUNT informs the national and international opinion of the consequences of any generalized resumption of the fighting in Chad.

Issued in Bardai on 6 March 1987

[Signed] The minister of information

France Delivers Gazelle Helicopters to Chad
LD062134 Paris International Service in French
 2030 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] France has sent *Gazelle* helicopters equipped with anti-tank missiles to Abeche in eastern Chad. This is the last stage in the redeployment of French forces, according to the Defense Ministry in Paris.

[Passage omitted on African foreign minister meeting]

Neighbors To Meet in Lagos 'Later This Month'
AB071043 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Lagos, March 7 (AFP) — The foreign ministers of five countries bordering on Chad have agreed to meet in Lagos later this month to discuss ways to end the Chadian conflict, Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said.

Mr. Akinyemi told *Agence France-Presse* on Friday that the countries to be represented at the meeting were Niger, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sudan and Nigeria.

The only immediate neighbor of Chad not to be represented at the meeting is Libya, whose troops are battling the forces of President Hissain Habre in northern Chad.

The decision to hold the meeting was made at the recent council of foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa, Mr. Akinyemi said.

Bardai Call on Zaire To End U.S. 'Presence'
AB062245 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National
Radio in French 1100 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Regarding the training of FAN [Northern Armed Forces] cannon fodder in Zaire, there is a need to remind the Zairian dictator, a falsifier and hoaxer, that the United States has financed and continues to finance the training of FAN elements in Zairian barracks. The Zairian Government, for its part, is only playing the role of a quartermaster and a go-between. Even the military program supported financially by the United States is of more interest to the Zairian regime [passage indistinct] Jonas Savimbi who is being supported by the United States and South Africa.

But to claim, as the dictator marshal of Zaire did, that the elements trained in Zaire are doing well in the military operations [words indistinct] to establish the truth. In fact, the famous commando battalion trained in Katakoli and elsewhere was rather dispatched further north because of Hissain Habre's adventurist policy. A great number of them have been killed, excluding the thousands of them [words indistinct] in a neighboring country of Chad. Is this how the made-in-Zaire FAN commandos are doing well?

With regard to the so-called Libyan force that the Zairian president said must leave Chad, this statement makes him sound ridiculous when it is known that the Americans have just set up a military base in Kolwezi Province. It is rather the duty of the Zairian regime, as well as the Ndjamena clique, to put an end to the American presence in their countries, in conformity with the OAU Charter.

Concerning the OAU, the dictator marshal of Zaire is sticking to his wrong stand and persisting in his ignorance about the statement made courageously by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the OAU chairman.

Finally, we can say that the Zairian president's statement is meaningless. This simply proves that Chadian events are becoming too much for him [passage indistinct] and must prompt African states to think.

GHANA

Rawlings Gives Independence Day Speech

AB062155 Accra Domestic Service in English 2012 GMT
6 Mar 87

[Speech to the nation by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, on the 30th anniversary of Ghana's independence in Accra on 6 March — live or recorded]

[Text] Countrymen and women: Last night at the Old Polo Grounds in Accra, we kept vigil and relived the birth of Ghana. Thirty years ago, the first black nation in Africa south of the Sahara hoisted a flag with the rich colors of red, gold, and green. Red standing for our ancestors, who went on ahead and laid this nation's foundation with their blood; and gold stood for the mineral which gave us the name Gold Coast for hundreds of years, signifying the world underneath as well; and green standing for the richness of life and the natural vegetation, the nation's plants, crops, trees; and last of all, with the noble black star in the center affirming the God-blessed dignity of the black man. We (?take certain) pride that the hoisting of this flag 30 years ago set up a momentous drive for freedom across the length and breadth of this Black African Continent. Testimony of this was eloquently given at last night's vigil by the honorable prime minister of Zambia, followed by Captain Blaise [Blaise Compaore, minister of state in the Presidency of Burkina Faso in charge of justice], the leader of the Burkina Faso delegation, and the honorable representative of the African National Congress of South Africa.

My brothers and sisters, we also take pride in the inspiration that Ghana's independence gave not only to Africa, but also to all people of African descent. And again, we take pride that in the very early years of our independence, Ghana organized, for the first time in Africa, an international conference on a world without the bomb, meaning that even in those days Ghana was responsive to the potential dangers of a global arms race, which has become [words indistinct] today.

My brothers and sisters, it is indeed an honor for us in Ghana that so many distinguished guests from all over the world have been among us for this commemoration. We Ghanaians must take the opportunity to reassess the significance of our world as an independent sovereign nation in the international community.

Dr Kwame Nkrumah, a man of foresight, had no doubt that the destiny of Ghana and that of the African Continent were indivisible. Independence was to mean Africans becoming masters over the resources of our lands, and using those resources to provide our folks with the basic needs of life — that is, food, water, education, health, shelter, and so on — instead of making them available with our labor to enrich other nations. In that speech which we played this morning, Dr Kwame Nkrumah laid down the (?foundation) for the building of a great nation. He called for a change in attitudes and a change in our work pattern. We no doubt tread [words indistinct] to work harder than we have done under colonial rule. Those prescriptions, my fellow countrymen, hold even more today, as [words indistinct]. However, we have

failed to realize what we wished for ourselves on the 6th of March 1957, because we have not changed our attitudes or minds and our sense of values. We have not yet applied our collective energy to the sense needed to build a strong nation for ourselves and for succeeding generations. We will now have to renew the promise of hard work, a reorientation of attitudes and minds to the challenges posed by this independence, with a very relentless determination to ensure [words indistinct] of freedom and justice. Thirty years ago may be a very short time in the life span of a nation, but it is what happens in the formative years of human rights, that no doubt determine the future. Can we, therefore, really say that these 30 years have seen us advancing as an independent nation?

Have we really understood the forces of colonial domination that have continued to work through a variety of methods, including religious and educational practices, as well cultural and intellectual forms? Have we sought to provide reasons for our freedom through our independent productivity and initiatives, or are we so weighted down by the centuries of colonial domination over all aspects of our life and culture?

I think we must frankly admit that independence has not brought to fruition the great hopes and dreams of our people that night. Many basic necessities are collapsing from lives of most of our citizens of our country. [sentence as heard] And over the last few years in particular, faces that have been afflicted by drought, famine, poverty, and misery have been, as you and I know, the dominant images of our continent in the international media, despite the very abundant natural wealth of this continent of ours.

The global economic system continues to undervalue our produce, while the prices of goods we import into this country, into Africa, are escalating. We simply have no control over the price that is put on the produce that we purchase. And also, access to external markets is often manipulated or restricted against our interest. And also, the unfair exchange, no doubt as you have come to realize, forces many of our countries to seek foreign loans whose terms do not often address the magnitude of our problems.

The necessity for a New International Economic Order as the ultimate solution for these economic injustice is no doubt, too obvious, and we must therefore make every effort toward the attainment of a new economic order. As you and I know, in spite of our independence, our nations are unable to raise sufficient resources to meet the very basic needs of our growing population all over the continent. Raising the living standards of our people has therefore eluded us. Meanwhile, a very select few will be enjoying an unduly large proportion of the national wealth, often because of positions they occupy in the scale of things that colonial rule left behind. In nutrition, education, housing, et cetera, there are huge disparities between a few enjoying protected levels of luxury comparable to those enjoyed even in developed countries, and the majority, on the other hand, who are denied even the most basic resources.

There are disparities between urban areas, where most national resources are consumed, and our countryside, where most resources are produced, where our old folks reside. The violation of simple economic reasons has choked our nation's development.

The denial of the relationship between work and production, on the one hand, and consumption, on the other, has held back the goals of economy. We have consumed resources that should have been replenished constantly to meet human welfare needs, particularly those affecting the areas of health and education. But sadly, it is those of us who have benefitted from the substantial initial investments in education, who have placed our individual comforts above the collective welfare of our society. Even amongst doctors, for instance, who were trained in our medical schools at very great expense to serve their fellow human beings, we find that only a small minority have stayed to render service to the motherland.

And here again, those who remained back at home in Ghana, somewhere or the other, simply want to remain in the urban centers. A sizable proportion of those remaining behind branch out into private sectors, leaving another tiny minority to service the public hospitals. And out of that tiny minority, very few would want to move out to service the health needs of our rural folk. In other words, we and I do not reap the benefit, are not reaping the benefit of past investment even as we seek to make new investment.

We have not, and we do not create mechanisms to replenish the resources so as to make them affect the lives of more people.

It is, therefore, these discrepancies which make the challenge of independence even more urgent than it was 30 years ago, when that divine proclamation was made that night. Our current efforts in Ghana to rescue our national economy, to build a viable and lasting framework for sustained growth and development, and to restructure institutions, whose inefficiency and wastefulness have deepened our plight, are part of Africa's efforts to achieve true independence. Our determination to rid public life of corrupt and unproductive ways is part of the struggle to make government truly a form of public service, an area where you can give the best of yourselves to your needy nation; our efforts to reestablish, on the other hand, grass root participation is part of Africa's heritage of democracy, as you and I know. We must also admit to ourselves that the political institutions that we have tried to run in our nation have remained virtually irrelevant to the reality and expectations of the majority of our people. Hence, Africa's present plight.

If we are to create an authentic political system that would have consequence for our situation, we must ensure that it reflects the logic of Africa's culture, its humane and compassionate nature, and most of all its assurance of the work and dignity of those who labor and create. The most lasting African political system must be based on the principle that the producers of the wealth must be the beneficiaries of their own labor. And if we do not benefit from the exploitation of the resources of the land, our political independence will remain for the majority of our people only a dream, a world turned into a nightmare. If we can live long enough, independence must ultimately be the ability of this continent of ours to feed itself; to cure and eradicate diseases; to break all the chains of ignorance, the cultural domination, and mental slavery, through proper education.

Our historic commitment to compassion, brotherhood, and love, imposes on us the responsibility to build a new society. This is a

duty, our obligation on any living person as demanded of us by history, demanded by the blood and knowledge of the nationalists who led the way toward African emancipation. But for the moment, there is a very urgent and immediate priority about the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, the last bastions of colonial domination in which racists rule to this very day.

The tragic but heroic struggle that even young children wage in southern Africa should provide us crucial lessons about how to mobilize our people against the forces that have plundered us and continue to maintain a stake in our resources.

Those who support racial discrimination in South Africa know that the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, and the harnessing of these vast resources under African control, will be a clear signal to all Africans to ensure that Africa's resources will become available to improve the lot of the black Africans.

Today, the struggle of the African peoples in southern Africa is the very culmination of our total continental struggle for freedom. It is a must that must be ensured. The targeting of the Frontline States by the Pretoria regime, which prevented our brother, President Kaunda, from being with us, has been part of the racist plan of depriving those countries of needed resources for development and national reconstruction. We must, therefore, pledge that we in Ghana will continue to stand in the trenches with those who battle against racist apartheid. All our efforts here to build a better [words indistinct] will have no meaning as long as racial discrimination persists and human beings are denied the right to freedom and justice. We should, therefore, take this opportunity to salute the heroic people of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique, as well as the freedom fighters in Namibia and South Africa.

We also must salute Nelson Mandela, that great and living symbol of the African struggle, who continues to inspire the revolutionary fighters in South Africa and Namibia even though he still resides in the dungeons of racism and oppression.

Fellow countrymen and women, 30 years ago, Ghana's independence inspired other African people. Today, we, in Ghana, in our quest for true independence, must take inspiration from the struggle of the African people in South Africa. We should rededicate ourselves to making our independence real. We have to ensure the well-being and dignity of the citizens of our country, using the various rich endowments that have been bestowed on us. We do not lack the necessary skill and manpower.

Today has been a day of memories, the very day we pledged to defend our independence, our national sovereignty, and to defend freedom and justice. Today, no doubt, brings memories of the dream we all shared 30 years ago. March 6th, 1957, gave birth to political freedom. When are we, as Africans, going to translate this political freedom into economic freedom? When? That is the question I want to leave to you tonight. Thank you very much.

Long live Africa! Long live Ghana! And let us rededicate ourselves to the need to solve this black continent's problems.

Rawlings Receives Foreign Delegation Heads

*AB071630 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
7 Mar 87*

[Text] The Zambian prime minister, Kebby Musokotwane, today delivered a special message from President Kaunda to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. In a speech, Mr Musokotwane said the need for unity has now become more necessary than ever as a result of the continuous exploitation of the continent by forces of oppression. He said African unity has not been possible because of the divisive tactics of the forces of imperialism. He stated that his country and Ghana have identical destinies. Mr Musokotwane declared: The problems of Ghana are Zambia's problems, too, and your success that of my country. He said Ghana and Zambia must work toward closer relations. The Zambian prime minister expressed satisfaction about the advances Ghana has made so far.

A member of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan who was present, stated Ghana's support and appreciation of the efforts of the Frontline States. He emphasized that Ghana stands shoulder to shoulder with the people of southern Africa in their struggle against aggression and domination. The PNDC member condemned the aggressive moves of racist South Africa toward Zambia. He said African countries must find a common solution to the problem of oppression on the continent. According to the PNDC member, the 30th anniversary of Ghana's independence should reemphasize the need for economic independence for Africa.

Heads of other delegations also called on Flight Lt Rawlings. Among them was the Angolan deputy minister for petroleum, Verissimo Deciderio. He also delivered a special message from President dos Santos of Angola to Chairman Rawlings. The message praised the efforts of the PNDC at economic recovery. It expressed the desire to reinforce relations between the two countries. Mr Deciderio, on his part, said the impressive parade yesterday portrays the Ghanaian society as a disciplined one. He said Angola is interested in cooperating with Ghana in many fields. Mr Deciderio mentioned specifically the field of culture and described the country's culture as well developed.

Other heads of delegation at the Castle were those of Ethiopia, Cameroon, Liberia, Iraq, Guinea, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], and the ANC.

Foreign Delegations Depart Anniversary Festivity**Guinea Delegate Cited**

*AB071635 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 7 Mar 87*

[Text] Foreign delegates who took part in the 30th anniversary celebration of Ghana's independence have started leaving for home. Among those who left Accra this morning were the prime minister of Zambia who led a three-member delegation. Others were from Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Sweden, Gambia, West Germany, Argentina, Mali, Guinea, and the PLO delegates.

Before his departure, the leader of the Guinea team, Captain Joseph Badgo Zoumanigui [rank as heard], told newsmen that he was impressed by the involvement of Ghanaians in the revolutionary process. He said the impressive turnout at the parade shows how Ghanaians are committed to the government. Capt Zoumanigui added that the anniversary celebrations have reaffirmed Ghana-Guinea relations which date as far back as 1957.

Ivorian Minister Cited

*AB071910 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT
7 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] More foreign delegations have left Accra to return home, after attending the anniversary celebration. Before his departure, the Ivorian minister of state, Gui Dibo, who led his country's delegation, said his government is prepared to cooperate with Ghana in dismantling artificial barriers between them, to ensure coexistence with their people. He said both Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast] are one, and it is in the realization of this that the two countries should cooperate in all fields. Mr Dibo said it is high time all countries within the West Africa subregion eradicated such barriers, to promote their economic growth. He described the celebration as very impressive.

The Nigeria delegation, led by Brigadier A.B. Mahaman, who is a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, has also gone home. Other delegations that have left include those of Zambia, led by the prime minister; Burkina Faso; Zimbabwe; Indonesia; Malaysia; and Turkey. The representatives of Sweden, Gambia, West Germany, Argentina, Mali, Guinea, and the PLO delegate have also left. [passage omitted]

Additional Statements

*AB081507 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT
8 Mar 87*

[Text] Delegations from 11 more countries who took part in the independence anniversary celebration have flown back home. The are Canada, Bulgaria, France, Algeria, and Niger. The rest are Libya, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Cameroon, Suriname, and Poland.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Dr Nikola Manolov, told newsmen before departure that the political awareness of the Ghanaian youth, as exhibited at the parade, makes them potential future leaders of the country. He said during their talk with Ghanaian officials, both sides agreed on the utilization of the full opportunities under their bilateral agreement in the economic and political fields. These, Dr Manolov said, would enable the two countries to assist one another in their developmental processes.

Expressing his views on the celebration, the leader of the Czechoslovak team, Mr Dusan Ulcak, who is also the deputy foreign minister, said it offered them the chance of holding talks with Ghanaian authorities on matters of mutual interest. He said during their discussions, both sides talked about the possibility of entering into bilateral agreement to exchange products on barter basis. Mr Ulcak said an agreement which would be

concluded soon will enable Czechoslovakia to assist Ghana in the rehabilitation of the Komenda and Asutsuare sugar factories, as well as the Bonsar tire factory. She [as heard] disclosed that following a feasibility study conducted by Czechoslovak experts on the two sugar factories last year, the Komenda factory will start producing molasses this year, while full sugar production will start next year.

The leader of the Algerian team, Mr Ahmed Benfreha, said both sides talked extensively on bilateral cooperation. He said he met with the secretaries for education and culture and information for talk on how the two countries can cooperate in their exchange

program. Mr Benfreha hinted that the two delegations from Ghana are expected in Algeria within the year to conclude agreement on the program.

On his part, the Surinamese delegate, Mr (Zerema Zradam) who is his country's permanent representative at the United Nations, recalled the long-standing traditional relationship between Ghana and Surinam. He said Ghana continues to inspire all black people, especially in the West Indies. Mr (Zradam) expressed the hope that the youth of both countries will interact to foster closer relationship.

ANGOLA

Mozambique's Chissano Speaks at Banquet 5 March
MB061938 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1219 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano at a banquet in his honor in Luanda on 5 March — recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Your Excellencies, comrade members of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan state leadership; distinguished guests; ladies and gentlemen; comrades and friends: From the land of the father of the Mozambican people, Dr Eduardo Chivambu Mondlane, we bring a message of friendship and militant and revolutionary solidarity with the glorious and heroic people of the sacred motherland of the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, Dr Agostinho Neto. It is particularly difficult for us to express the emotion we feel [words indistinct] the city and people of the 4 February, the (victory) of the people on 11 November from Cabinda to Cunene with their determination, spirit of national unity, revolutionary courage, and internationalist solidarity. The friendly words of respected Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos have touched us deeply, as they have the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party militants, and our delegation. They prove the firm unity of our peoples, parties, and governments and express the vitality of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. This warm reception and your fraternal and welcoming words, Comrade President, are part of the revolutionary tide in southern Africa which indissolubly links our peoples and countries.

Comrade President, our last meeting in Maputo with other Frontline State members and the five Portuguese-speaking African countries was marked by grief, shock, and revulsion following the Mbuzini tragedy. We bitterly mourned our dead comrade, Samora Machel, whose death [words indistinct] to southern Africa was an irreplaceable loss for the cause of independence, equality, and progress in this region. We remember with emotion the encouragement [words indistinct] on behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party which was conveyed to the Mozambican nation.

The MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan people who, like us, have not known peace for more than 20 years, have part of their territory occupied by the racist South African forces and face the UNITA puppet bands supported by ultrareactionary forces of imperialism. With courage and an internationalist spirit, the Angolan people have stood by the Mozambican people and contributed materially to the strengthening of our defense capability at that dark period of our history. It is not possible to separate the strength of our alliance from the vitality of our friendship and solidarity, which includes the unforgettable memories of Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel, architects of the revolutionary victories in our countries and builders of the friendship and solidarity between our peoples. The history of Mozambique and Angola will be always marked by the brilliance of these late leaders. Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel are

two giant pillars of the bridge of revolutionary fraternity and friendship which will link our two peoples for eternity.

On behalf of the Mozambican people and the Frelimo Party militants, we want to tell the Angolan people and the MPLA-Labor Party that we are firmly determined to unwaveringly defend the ideals for which our beloved President Samora Machel fought and lost his life. The blood shed in Mbuzini revitalized our national unity and strengthened the determination of workers, soldiers, women, and youths to mourn Samora Machel with arms in hand to bring about the triumph of socialism in the Mozambican nation. [Words indistinct] that the special relations between our peoples, born in the war for national liberation and strengthened by our shared objectives in constructing our states, remain unchanged and should be developed and strengthened further. This is the task that Agostinho Neto and Samora Machel have given us and they demand its fulfillment for the benefit of workers and peasants, for the defense of people's power, and for the construction of strong and prosperous socialist nations. The enemy of our revolution is imperialism, which uses the apartheid racist regime to destabilize our region, particularly Angola and Mozambique. Comrade President, Your Excellencies, the ideals of independence, nonalignment, freedom, peace, socialism, socioeconomic progress, and development are the reasons for the struggle of our peoples.

To speak about these causes and our aspirations is to speak about the struggle, which has lasted for over 2 decades, of the Angolan and Mozambican peoples. It is also to speak about the continuous aggression waged by those who hate freedom and equality and who refuse to accept that nations should decide their own destiny. These principles which we are firmly defending are hated by apartheid. It is against the noble ideals of peace and development to which we aspire that they point their weapons. In southern Africa, this aggression [words indistinct] is shaping up as a bloody declared or undeclared war against Angola, Mozambique, and other Frontline States. In its attempt to survive through violence, the apartheid regime invades and occupies Angolan territory, colonizes Namibia, and attacks Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. It attacks and destabilizes the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In South Africa, the apartheid racist regime is oppressing and massacring the South African people. It continues to oppress and humiliate men and women, children and old people, who want only freedom, justice, and [words indistinct] equality. The Namibian people, led by their sole and legitimate representative, SWAPO, have had their right to independence recognized internationally, but this is being denied and combated by Pretoria. The apartheid regime [words indistinct] is using the barrel of the gun to refuse to implement UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence and is linking this independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. Cuban troops are in Angola following a sovereign decision of the legitimate Angolan Government. The People's Republic of Mozambique vigorously condemns the linking of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angolan territory.

In our [words indistinct] the strengthening of unity and cooperation in several sectors in the interest of our countries [words

indistinct] in the framework of the Frontline States, SADCC, the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. We and other countries in southern Africa are certain that peace in our region is linked [words indistinct] to the implementation of democracy in South Africa for all South Africans and to the Namibia's independence. SWAPO will make us proud [during] the proclamation of Namibia's independence in Windhoek and the ANC will hoist the flag of freedom, equality, and democracy in Pretoria. We want, Comrade President, to use this occasion to express our warm congratulations to the Angolan people who, under the wise leadership of your party and [words indistinct], have resisted South African aggression against Angola. They have resisted [words indistinct] the UNITA bands, thus contributing not only to the defense of the Angola's independence but also to the defense of southern Africa and of Africa in general.

Comrade President, ladies and gentlemen, as in the past, our two peoples are engaged in a struggle for the defense of independence, territorial integrity, economic independence, and democracy. The aggression and destabilization operations carried out by apartheid have forced our peoples to shed their blood for those ideals. [Our ties, which were born in this way] for there strengthen our friendship and solidarity. The common objectives of our struggle demand that our cooperation be deepened and that our capabilities be used to complement one another. [Words indistinct] we will defend our gains. We will establish a common base which will guarantee progress and well-being of our peoples. Our two countries, along with Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe, [words indistinct] of our unique and exemplary experience. [Words indistinct], Comrade President, distinguished guests, and [words indistinct] our cause is just because it is the people's. Our [will] is unbreakable and that is why the verdict of the history will inevitably be in our favor. I ask everyone to join me in a toast to the strengthening of fraternal solidarity between our peoples, parties, and states, to the strengthening of fraternal cooperation [words indistinct], to the prosperity of the brother people of Angola, and to the health of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Dos Santos Gives Banquet Speech

*MB070710 Luanda Domestic Service In Portuguese
1900 GMT 6 Mar 87*

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda yesterday that the situation in southern Africa is characterized by an unprecedented aggressiveness by racist South Africa. He accused the United States of encouraging such aggressiveness through its constructive engagement policy. Speaking at a state banquet in honor of visiting Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, the Angolan head of state also criticized certain Western European countries which insist on maintaining economic and even military relations with Pretoria, which, he stressed, in no way contributes toward the creation of favorable conditions for the peaceful solution of the southern African conflict.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also condemned those circles which believe that sanctions against South Africa would be disadvantageous to the economies of the neighboring countries. He stressed that this fallacious and demagogic theory shows lack

of interest in the true solution to southern African problems. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that losses incurred by southern African economies, [should] sanctions be applied against South Africa, are comparatively minor in relation to the material, political, and moral losses suffered by the peoples of the subregion in view of the existence of a regime which segregates the black people in their own fatherland and destabilizes the neighboring countries.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos then stated that alternative solutions for reducing dependence of neighboring countries on South Africa's access to the sea have not been fully explored. The Angolan leader expressed Angola's and other southern African countries' willingness to cooperate with those nations prepared to contribute to the rehabilitation of the important export routes, namely, the Beira Corridor and the Benguela railroad. President Eduardo dos Santos said it was necessary for the Frontline States to make efforts aimed at finding solutions to the problems of access routes to the sea and that the liberation movements should readapt their strategy against apartheid in order to refrain Pretoria's aggressiveness against the countries in the region, thus forcing Pretoria to concentrate its attention on internal problems.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that capitalism's economic crisis had drastic effects on the economies of developing countries in view of high prices that industrialized nations ask for finished goods in comparison to low prices paid for raw materials. President Eduardo dos Santos said that trade relations between developing and developed countries are uneven and that an alternative for this situation is South-South cooperation [words indistinct] progress and stability of the economies of the so-called Third World and an increasingly reduction of inequality and [words indistinct].

On the international situation, the Angolan president spoke in favor of dialogue as a means of resolving conflicts. Accordingly, he hailed measures adopted by the OAU regarding the Western Sahara and Chadian conflicts, particularly concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Chissano Ends Visit

*MB081246 Luanda Domestic Service In Portuguese
1200 GMT 8 Mar 87*

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, this morning ended his official and friendly visit to our country, which was made at the invitation of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Prior to the official farewell ceremonies, the last session of talks between delegations of the two countries was held at the Futungo de Belas.

Communique Issued

MB081514 Luanda Domestic in Portuguese 1200 GMT
8 Mar 87

[Joint communique issued by Angola and Mozambique in Luanda on 8 March at the end of Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano's visit to Angola; read by Angola External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem Mbinda]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 8 March 1987.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano and his wife, as well as a high-powered party and state delegation accompanying him, received a warm welcome (within the framework) of the historical ties of friendship and solidarity between the Angolan and Mozambican peoples and between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Frelimo Party.

The Mozambican head of state laid a wreath at the tomb of the immortal guide of Angolan revolution, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-Labor Party. The two presidents held talks which took place in an atmosphere of frankness, comradeship, and mutual understanding. In their talks, the two presidents exchanged information and views on the two countries' political, economic, military, and social situation. They also examined bilateral cooperation, the political situation in southern Africa, and burning international issues.

Their Excellencies Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Joaquim Alberto Chissano paid a heartfelt homage to the memory of President Samora Moises Machel, whose untimely and tragic death on a mission of peace, liberty, and development of southern Africa was an irreparable political loss to the subregion. His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos once again congratulated His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano upon his election to the high post of chairman of Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and reiterated to President Chissano in his capacity as the supreme leader of Mozambican revolution and nation, the total and unconditional support of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party, and Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction the increasing development of bilateral relations and spoke in favor of increasing economic, technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation within the framework of the joint cooperation commission.

On the situation in southern Africa, the two presidents once again noted that the apartheid regime and its policy of state terrorism constitute the only source and cause of the climate of tension and war experienced in the subregion. They strongly condemned the continued acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by Pretoria regime against Frontline States, particularly Angola and Mozambique where armed bandits, instruments of apartheid, carry out acts of terrorism and destroy economic infrastructures, including the railroad and harbor system.

Accordingly, the two heads of state expressed their readiness to continue contributing toward the solution of the southern African issue and encourage the international community, particularly the anti-apartheid movement, to associate itself with their efforts and those of the other Frontline States.

Thus, the two presidents considered that the application of effective measures, including economic sanctions against South African regime, constitute a decisive factor in the struggle to eradicate apartheid, the only way in which peace, liberty, and development can be established in the subregion.

The two presidents expressed their concern over increasing repression inside South Africa and reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the South African people led by the ANC and other democratic forces to end apartheid. They also demanded the release of political prisoners, notably Nelson Mandela, and the beginning of talks conducive to the abolition of apartheid.

With regard to Namibia, the two heads of state reaffirmed their solidarity with and firm support for the struggle of national liberation waged by SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and reiterated their firm conviction that UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 is the sole valid basis for a negotiated solution to the Namibian problem and demanded its immediate application.

On SADCC, the two presidents underlined the role of this institution in the struggle for the harmonious and integrated development of the economies of member-states. They considered that increasing participation of foreign countries and international financial institutions in its development projects constitute a valuable contribution to the fight to realize economic and social objectives, as well as to eradicate apartheid.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit, which once again demonstrated the excellent level of relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two fraternal countries. On his own behalf, on behalf of his wife, and on behalf of his delegation, His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed deep gratitude to His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, for the warm and fraternal reception and hospitality accorded to him.

His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to pay an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and dates of visit will be determined through diplomatic channels.

Luanda, 8 March 1987

MOZAMBIQUE

Veloso Views Ties With South Africa, Malawi
PM051436 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Mar 87 p 5

[Interview with Mozambican Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso by Laurent Zecchini in Paris; date not given]

[Text] Seen wearing a sober double-breasted suit, against the backdrop of the gilt paneling of a large Paris hotel, Jacinto Veloso seemed a long way from the "dirty" war in Mozambique between the frequently ragged troops of the Maputo army and the "armed bandits" of the RNM (Mozambique National Resistance.) Cooperation Minister Veloso is a diplomat by profession and by temperament. A former Portuguese Air Force pilot, he played a full role in the "national liberation struggle." As the representative of Frelimo — the only party — in Algiers, security chief in Maputo, then minister to the president's office, from an apparatchik he very quickly became the key man in relations between Mozambique's Marxist regime and the Western countries, especially the United States. A practical man, he was also one of Samora Machel's trusted aides and now embodies the outgoing attitude of Mozambique's new head of state, Joaquim Chissano.

In a country that has been more successful than others in integrating its mixture of races, Mr Veloso, who is of Portuguese origins, thrives within the select group who share the top posts in Maputo. A Frelimo Politburo member, he was one of the prime supporters of the Nkomati agreement that his country signed in with South Africa in March 1984 and that events suggest Pretoria regards as a mere piece of paper....

Nevertheless, Mr Veloso does "not regret" the role he played at that time: "On the contrary, it is exactly what was needed then."

Mozambique, he explained, displayed "its open-mindedness, its goodwill to create a peaceful area in southern Africa. Remember that at the time Mozambique was considered the troublemaker in the region. Now everyone says that South Africa is the destabilizing element. It was an accord for the future: We showed the way we are, what we want to do." Nevertheless, Pretoria is still arming the RNM guerrillas. Mr Veloso acknowledged this but added that it was more prominent before Nkomati: "The South Africans say that they have stopped helping the RNM since then. So it is rather difficult from the legal viewpoint, internationally, to level charges that you cannot prove or for which the evidence that we submit is considered inadequate" — even if the "general opinion" is in agreement.

A similar problem exists with Malawi, where the "terrorists" have training and supply bases and whence they launched a major offensive in September. Of course, Lilongwe has always refused to acknowledge these facts but Mr Veloso believes that relations with the Malawi authorities are improving: "We have developed much closer relations, forming joint working groups, especially on aspects of border security. Our impression is that Malawi is working on properly controlling the borders. Furthermore, it is now entirely agreed on using the railroad line to the port of Nacala and even on participating — in a form yet to be

determined — in the line's protection, for instance by paying a tax to finance a security force." Then, Mr Veloso said, Malawi can use the port of Beira too. "We are very optimistic."

This normalization of relations between Maputo and Lilongwe is essential to Maputo too. Mr Veloso said he is convinced that as soon as the RNM has no more rear bases in Malawi the course of the war will be profoundly changed. "We do not know exactly where their troops are based," he explained: "Unfortunately we do not always have the means to attack." At present the RNM more or less completely controls the country's northern provinces, particularly Zambezi and the regions of Nyassa, Cabo Delgado, and Tete, and retains a strong presence in the west and center of the country.

Nevertheless, the cooperation minister does not believe there is a danger of the country's splitting in two, of the north's secession, in line with the RNM's stated intentions. "Our response is increasingly effective, albeit limited by our lack of logistical resources." The Mozambican troops, backed by the Soviet Union and by a contingent of approximately 9,000 Cuban soldiers, also receive aid originating from Europe. Britain, Mr Veloso explained, conducts military cooperation with Zimbabwe, where it trains Mozambican troops at Inyanga, and with Mozambique, where British instructors are involved in the protection of a number of economic targets.

During his 22-28 February visit to France, Mr Veloso asked France, too, to help his country in the military field. Paris' response was favorable, he believes: "There are possibilities in this field" involving both training for the Mozambican Army and the supply of military equipment. For its part, the American Congress is "very strongly opposed" to it, despite a definite improvement in relations between Washington and Maputo.

On the other hand, the Americans do grant substantial humanitarian aid to Mozambique where, according to Mr Veloso, there are 3.5 million starving or undernourished. Having long ignored the country's tragic situation, the international community is now mobilizing: Food aid is arriving from all over and the United Nations, at Washington's request, has just appointed a foreign aid coordinator.

Mr Veloso is confident on this point: Mozambique is due to sign an agreement in principle with the IMF next month that should provide for the participation of several financial backers. In this connection, Mr Veloso does not believe that his country's principal ally, the Soviet Union, will be offended by this spectacular rapprochement with Western countries and institutions: Should not all countries, including those of the Eastern Bloc, some day resolve to reach an agreement with the IMF? "I do not see why we should not do so...."

SOUTH AFRICA

Academics Ask Government To Declare Reform Intent
 MB070513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0021 GMT
 7 Mar 87

[Text] Cape Town Mar 6 SAPA — Twenty-seven senior Stellenbosch University academics issued a joint statement today calling on the government to scrap all remaining discriminatory laws and to declare its "unambiguous intention" to share power effectively with blacks. The academics, calling themselves the "Discussion Group 85", said there were four "residuals of apartheid" that could in no way be a part of the new South Africa. They were the Group Areas Act, the statutory definition of groups on the basis of race, the tricameral parliament and the Separate Amenities Act.

Among the signatories were 23 professors, including Professor Sampie Terreblanche, who is on the board of SABC.

While the group defended as a "reality" the need for a group approach to the country's social and political problems, it was no longer acceptable to define groups by statute on the basis of racial characteristics. "Groups must be allowed to associate freely and to define themselves across the colour bar on the basis of a commitment to common values and ideals," the statement said.

Calling on the government to share power effectively with blacks, the group said all South African citizens should be represented in the central parliament and on all other levels of decision-making in such a way that they had an effective say, acceptable to the majority, in the decision-making process. "This implies that we recognise that a situation will eventually be reached in South Africa in which the whites, as this group is currently defined by statute, will relinquish their exclusive and decisive ability to enforce decisions which have consequences for all South Africa's people. The broadening of democracy in South Africa requires, at the same time, the constitutional entrenchment of democratic institutions such as a representative parliament, an independent judiciary, free elections, freedom of speech, etcetera, in order to protect individuals and groups against the abuse of power by the authorities."

The group said it had met on a regular basis since October 1985. Its founding was the result of their concern "about the deteriorating security situation in the country during 1985 as well as about the tempo and direction of reform." The stagnation of the reform process since May 1986 had increased their concern.

At first, the group refrained from issuing public statements and preferred to express their concern through correspondence, submissions and meetings with prominent government leaders, including the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. "According to our judgement, this *modus operandi* proved to be unsuccessful," the statement said and the group had therefore decided that it could no longer refrain from issuing a statement.

It was emphasised that the statement was the result of "detailed and sincere reflection and discussions" over a period of about 18 months. It had no relation to recent political developments at

Stellenbosch and could not be interpreted as a declaration of support for any political party or candidates in the elections.

They said they were not only concerned about the tempo of the reform process but also about its character and direction. "We are convinced that the process of negotiation about the accommodation of all — particularly black — South Africans in the decision-making process is seriously retarded by the government's hesitance to issue signs of hope for those concerned."

The group said they understood that a new dispensation could not become a reality overnight and that stability had to be maintained during the transitional period. "However, the government has an inalienable responsibility to create hope for the future for all South African citizens." They believed this hope could only be created if the government was willing to issue a clear and unambiguous declaration on two issues:

- Its intention to abolish all residuals of apartheid;
- And its intention to share power effectively with blacks.

The residuals of apartheid that had to be scrapped were Group Areas Act, the statutory definition of groups on the basis of race, the three-chamber parliament and the Separate Amenities Act.

The Group Areas Act, which was a "symbol of injustice" should be scrapped entirely as soon as possible. "We very much doubt whether this scrapping will have any significant effect on the established compositions of residential areas. However, all South African citizens have the moral right to a free choice of residential area."

While the group supported the right of schools and other educational institutions to maintain their cultural identity, this identity should not depend on racial exclusivity. Arrangements in this area should be left, as far as possible, to local communities.

The tricameral parliament could not survive indefinitely in its present form in the "new" South Africa. It should be replaced, after appropriate negotiations, by a central parliament in which all South Africans, including blacks, were effectively represented.

In a passing reference to the Separate Amenities Act, the statement said simply: "this discriminatory law should be scrapped."

Although the group fell short of recommending a specific constitutional model, it said the process could develop after negotiations between the government and credible, representative leaders of all communities. The academics also believed that stability and security should be protected during negotiations and it was therefore reasonable for the government to insist on maintaining power until a new constitutional formula was found.

They believed that initiatives to promote negotiations on a regional level should not only be encouraged, but that the results of the negotiations should receive "serious consideration." "Obviously, this does not imply that such regional solutions could amount to either a condonation of either continued apartheid or

group domination. We believe, however, that successful regional initiatives can have a positive influence on the striving for a negotiated settlement on the national level," the group said.

On the security situation, the group recognised that a situation could develop "in which the very survival of a stable society and a state that guarantees the maintenance of law and order are threatened by revolutionary forces." A state of emergency was justified in these circumstances, but they believed that the actions of security forces in all circumstances, including an emergency, should be under the legal control of the courts. Security action could not solve the country's problems and should always be synchronised with political and other reforms.

In conclusion, the Group of 27 said the government ought to adopt "a style of rhetoric and action which will alleviate the tensions and polarisation in our country."

The signatories to the statement were Prof W.S. Barnard, Prof W.J. Breytenbach, Prof J. Cawood, Prof W.T. Claassen, Prof H.J.B. Combrink, Prof J.G.H. Combrink, Dr L.G. de Stadler, Prof A.J.M. de Vries, Prof J.I. de Wit, Prof C.A. Englebrecht, Prof H.J. Erasmus, Prof W.P. Esterhuysen (in absentia), Prof J.S.A. Fourie, Prof J.S.H. Gildenhuys, Prof J.h. Giliomee, Prof W.J.O. Jeppe, Prof C.I. McCarthy, Dr J.C. Meyer, Prof B.A. Muller, Prof E.M. Nel, Dr P. Nel, Prof J.P.J. Olivier, Prof H.J. Schutte, Prof S.J. Terreblanche, Prof S.M. Swart (in absentia), Dr A.A. van Niekerk, Prof C.J. van Wyk.

Buthelezi: Media Reports Lack 'Perspective'

*MB061231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT
6 Mar 87*

[Text] Ulundi Mar 6 SAPA — It was time journalists began looking far more analytically at the political forces in conflict in South Africa, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was addressing more than 40 representatives of the World Media Association that included numerous editors, award-winning reporters, columnists and photographers as well as academics and political and foreign advisors.

Chief Buthelezi said national and international media reports all too frequently lacked perspective. However, if the media had problems in analysing the South African situation, so too did political leaders.

"Foreign correspondents in South Africa slip into the analytical error of talking about the Left and the Right in South Africa as left and right of norms in a Western democratic society," he said. "They are entitled to do so, provided they make it clear that this is what they are doing."

Chief Buthelezi said he championed a free press but he felt there was a danger that media reports were "logs on the fire of misanalysis." "We dare not misanalyse in our situation, there are too many things at stake," he added.

"A raging battle for minds is being waged and whether or not South Africa emerges from its present terrible crisis as a one-

party Marxist state or as a multi-party Western-type industrial democracy, will be determined by this battle for minds."

Correct analysis, correct commentary and "most certainly" correct tactics and strategies among black leaders was now important.

He said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, failed to see how he was attempting to appease the rightwing in South Africa at the expense of the vast majority of the total population. To the left of the government were more than 80 per cent of all South Africans who were totally opposed to the government and this opposition was radical opposition. "It is an opposition which demands not only a change of government, or a change of government policy; it is an opposition which will never rest until the very Constitution of the country is re-written," he added. "It is in this 80 per cent of South Africa's population in which the real political battle for the future of South Africa is taking place — and this is a dimension of politics which the media so often fail to perceive."

The foreign press often dramatised the violent conflict between the far Right and the far Left and this conflict was very real. However, the outcome of the South African struggle for liberation would not be a function of oil; the conflict between the ANC and the government.

"The state president is not in the driving seat of change. He is in the driving seat of state power resisting the real and radical changes we so desperately need. He is confining his politics to the narrow spectrum of Afrikaner political interests."

He told the group he was "radically opposed to apartheid" and he shared with the ANC and every other radical black opposition group the desperate need to destroy apartheid once and for all. "It is questions of tactics and strategies which divide us and these, of course, involve us in different kinds of political activity."

"In my analysis the ANC mission in exile erred grievously when it declared the armed struggle to be the primary means of bringing about change. Despite a quarter of a century of military endeavour, South Africa has not even begun developing the necessary conditions for a successful revolution. One of the very essential of these is that the country's security forces and civil service begin to betray the government of the day," Chief Buthelezi said he lived in the aftermath of this failure and the "stark realities" of the failure of the ANC demanded that he attempt to do something better.

"My whole political drive is to penetrate the bastions of white power and make arenas there in which the battle against apartheid can be waged," he said.

"The KwaZulu legislative assembly is one such arena. If I did not lead in KwaZulu, as I have done, the Buthelezi commission would never have come into being, the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba would never have taken place.

"I have growing black, white, Indian and coloured constituencies, and I am demonstrating that there is vibrant political power in

democratic, non-violent, opposition to apartheid."

Chief Buthelezi said that "step by step" he was gaining tactical advantages against Mr P.W. Botha. "He cannot enter black society and campaign there on the ground. I can and do enter white society and campaign there on the ground. I define my own political spectrum as the total South African spectrum."

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB070906 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English
6-12 Mar 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] Detentions

On January 31 this year, 196 people were being held in terms of South Africa's security legislation, the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said in parliament last week. Earlier Vlok has said a total of 3,989 people were detained in terms of the Internal Security Act last year. This number included 3,512 people held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for short-term detention. One hundred fifty-nine of these people had been charged (4.5 percent) and 21 convicted (0.6 percent). He also said 63 people were detained under Section 31 of the Internal Security Act since June last year and a total of 170 people held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act since June 12 last year had been released.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee [DPSC] issued a statement this week saying it had erred on the conservative side with its own detention figures (which placed the number of Section 50 detainees at 1,800), "far from exaggerating, as we are accused in some quarters of doing". The DPSC attributed its lower estimates to the "veil of secrecy drawn by the authorities across the subject of detentions".

In addition to detentions under the Internal Security Act, the DPSC estimates that 25,000 people were detained under the emergency regulations last year.

According to the Cape-based Repression Monitoring Group, police spending on detainees in 1986/87 was R7.386-million — 39 percent more than in 1985/86. They said there had been a 168 percent increase in the number of persons detained in South Africa last year, compared with 1985.

Police Statistics

The Minister of Law and Order released the following figures relating to the activities of the SAP in 1986:

— Eighteen policemen were killed and 192 injured in the unrest during 1986.

— A total of 1,750 special constables had been trained and deployed in various parts of the country.

— He said it was not in the interests of the public to release information about the arms with which they were equipped.

— Twenty-six firearms belonging to special constables were

stolen but 15 were recovered. In three cases the stolen firearms were used in crimes.

— Seven policemen were suspended and one dismissed last year as a result of arrests, detentions or other unrest-related activities.

— Members of the public were paid a total of R1,209,780 as a result of assaults by police. Vlok said the amount was paid in respect of 124 complaints from shooting accidents and injuries sustained in police dog attacks.

— There were 79 complaints of wrongful arrest, which resulted in police paying out R196,723.

— Police were called to the scenes of strikes 286 times, labour disputes 64 times and work stoppages 26 times in 1986.

— Police refused permission to newspapers to publish articles on 75 occasions between the time of the promulgation of the revised emergency regulations in December 1986 and February 1987.

Prisoner of Conscience

Vusi Khanyile, 37, national chairman of the National Education Crisis Committee, was detained under the emergency regulations on December 12 last year and is still being held.

Khanyile first became politically active in the black consciousness movement in the early 1970s. In 1977, while completing a commerce degree at the University of Fort Hare he was elected national president of the Anglican Students Federation. After graduating he moved to Johannesburg and for the next eight years worked as a chartered accountant.

Khanyile has played a central role in community organisation in Soweto for the last five years. He was a member of the Soweto Committee of 10. In 1982, he helped form the Soweto Civic Association and was elected its secretary.

In 1985 he helped form the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] and was one of those involved with negotiations with the Department of Education and Training. He was elected SPCC secretary.

Towards the end of 1985 he was involved in the formation of NECC and in January 1986 was elected its first chairman. In October last year he was appointed to the position of special adviser to the vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town. The following month he was refused a passport to attend education conferences in Europe and the United States.

Khanyile has been detained three times over the last 20 months. In July 1985 he was detained under the emergency regulations and was released in August. He was detained for a further two weeks in October that year. On December 12, while he was preparing to move to Cape Town to take up his new job, he was detained again under the emergency regulations. He is one of at least seven national NECC leaders currently in detention. An application for his release is pending.

Khanyile is married with two children.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Soviet Military Review 1986 No 12 (Soviet Military Review, Moscow); *Morning Star* Thursday January 8, 1987 (People's Press Printing Society, London); *Southscan* Nos 16 and 17 (Southscan, London); *Afrique Bulletin* 1986 09-10 (Secretariat of the International Union of Students, Czechoslovakia); *World Student News* Vol 40 No 11 1986 (Czechoslovakia); *The Namibian* No 68 Friday 16, 1987 (The Namibian Windhoek); *Third World Book News* No 4 (Kofi Buenor Hador); *Third World Book Review* Vol 2 No 1 and 2 (Third World Women's News, London); *Miners United Campaign Briefing 2: NUM Against Apartheid* (National Union of Mineworkers, Sheffield); *The Next Step* 30 Jan 1987 (Revolutionary Communist Party, London); *Inqaba ya Basebenzi* [Fort of the Workers] supplement to issue 20/21 of November 1986 and No 22 December 1986 (Inqaba ya Basebenzi, London); *Fuel Injected Dreams* (James Robert Baker); *Prank No 130* (Sonskyn) *Uitgewers* (Pty) Ltd, Jeppe, Johannesburg; *North Rodeo Drive* (Barney Leason); Three postcards produced by Art Unlimited entitled *Adrian Loos* 1982/Lust Art Pope Jean Paul II C1822; Jan Saudek/Courtesy Torch Amsterdam B278 and Christian Vogt 1969/Jurg B86 and Supercycle No 63 September 1986 (Power Publications, California — banned for all future editions). The importation, except on authority of a permit, of publications or objects by *Playboy* paperbacks has been prohibited. Three films were rejected: *Fire in the Wind*, *Malibu Express* and *Naked Fist*.

Unbanned:

Imperialism and World Economy (N Bukharin — unbanned for importation and possession); *Cry Amandla: South African Women and the Question of Power* (June Goodwin); *Skotaville's Diary of Liberation* (Skotaville, Johannesburg).

Information Bureau Issues 6 Mar Unrest Report
 MB070837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT
 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria Mar 7 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 0001 to midnight yesterday issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

Unrest related incidents reported during this period consisted of isolated stone throwing and a petrol bomb attack on a private home in Kwadebeka (Pinetown). No injuries or arrests resulted and the damage done was reported as minimal.

At Imbali (Pietermaritzburg) approximately 100 black people crowded together. When the SAP arrived they found a black man (18 years) with a knife stab (stab wound) in his back. His condition is not serious. Four black men arrested. This man is a member of Inkatha and he was attacked by UDF members.

7 Mar Unrest Report

MB081117 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT
 8 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria March 8 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 001 to midnight yesterday March 7 issued the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

"Unrest related incidents reported during this period again consisted mainly of stone throwing. A petrol bomb was thrown at a private home of a black woman, Unkobane, at Umlazi (Durban). No injuries or arrests resulted. The woman was a member of Inkatha.

"At Azaadville (Randfontein) a group of approximately 30 Asian men gathered for a religious service in the community hall. While they were busy a group of approximately 200 Asian men came from the mosque, armed with knives and sticks. They attacked the people in the hall. An Asian man was attacked and his head was banged against the wall. He pulled his pistol out, but he was overpowered.

"His weapon was taken away and shots were fired. Nobody was wounded. This man was taken to hospital, but died later because of head injuries.

"The community hall was damaged and 13 vehicles' windows were broken.

"Later that evening an Asian man, Mr Mahadeen Siab, 55, from 476 Moodley Street, Slamille Benone 1, was found dead 500m from the hall in Azaad Road. He died because of head injuries. No arrests or police action was reported.

"Due to incomplete information the Bureau for Information received yesterday from the SAP, the incident at the Westbury stadium in Coronationville (Johannesburg) will be repeated.

"A SAP constable was on duty at this stadium. While he was busy confiscating two bottles of liquor from two coloured men, the onlookers started to throw bottles and stones at him. He fired birdshot into the air.

"Members of the unrest unit who were on duty near the stadium moved in. They fired tear gas onto the onlookers. The people moved out of the stadium and some of them were arrested. The crowd again started to throw bottles and stones at the SAP. They retaliated with rubber bullets.

"A black man, Mr Jalm Mashele, was wounded and taken to the Hillbrow Hospital.

"Some of the spectators started to throw bottles and stones at some of the private vehicles parked in Main and Darling Streets. Extensive damage was done to 3 private vehicles and 5 SAP vehicles.

"Six white men older than 18 years and 2 white men under the age of 18 years who were walking past the stadium, were injured.

"List of injured:

"1. Mr C.J. Laurens — 49 years — from Krugersdorp

"2. Jaco Smit — 15 years — Westdene

"3. Mr G. Faber — 51 years — Northcliff

"4. Mr R. van Jaarsveldt — 29 years — Kempton Park

"5. M. Ehrke — 4 years — Mayfair

"6. Mr J.T. Kalesky — 38 years — Clairmont

"7. Mr. J.M. Supra — 43 years — Vanderbijlpark

"8. Mr J. Muller — 20 years — Vanderbijlpark.

"The following SAP members were slightly injured:

"1. Constable A. Maritz

"2. Constable K.T.J. Holtzhausen

"3. Sergeant F. Edwards

"The number of arrests are unknown."

8 Mar Unrest Report

MB090855 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0854 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria March 9 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0001 to 2400 March 8:

"Mr W.C. Fourie and their 7-month-old baby sustained slight cut wounds when the windows of their car were shattered by a stone-throwing mob of black radicals on the Vereeniging-Vanderbijlpark freeway. No arrests have thus far been made.

"Isolated incidents of stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attacks were the only other unrest-related incidents reported during the abovementioned period. No injuries or arrests were reported and damage was said to be minimal."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

7 March Press Review

MB070451 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN: No Hope for PFP-NP Defector Alliance
Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 March in a page 6 editorial notes that there are several "intriguing questions" still unanswered about defectors from the National Party, such "who is providing them with their considerable financial backing. Equally intriguing is the question who is masterminding their campaign, which is clearly to be pursued beyond the present election." Turning to hopes for an alliance between the PFP and dissident Nationalists, *The Citizen* says: "The new great White hope, a centrist party involving Progs, New Nats and Independents, won't work, since the National Party is in the centre and anything to do with any Progs, including those who break away, will be anathema to the majority of voters."

STAR Welcomes Possibility of SWAPO Talks
Noting that SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has said that he is

willing to talk with South African and that "the overture, if it can be called that, received a qualified welcome from Pretoria's man in Windhoek, Administrator-General Louis Pienaar," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 March says in a page 12 editorial that although it is likely that both sides will put conditions on their participation in talks, the exchange is to be welcomed. "Another useful development is a series of discussions in Lusaka between SWAPO and leading whites, businessmen and others, from Namibia. Interestingly, most of these talks are believed to have been initiated by SWAPO. Unyielding public stances are one thing; the frustrations of decades of deadlock and exile are another." South Africa should realize that "whatever strategic advantages the occupation of Namibia may bring are offset by the financial drain — which the country can afford less than ever in these times — and extra international hostility."

STAR on SABC Bias

Commenting on the resignation of reporter Rusty van Druten from the SABC because of poor TV coverage of a political meeting addressed by Denis Worrall, *The Star* says in a second editorial on the same page: "Mr van Druten's action may not cure the SABC of bad habits. It is too much in thrall to the government. But it will help remind the public of what is already suspected — that politics, not news value, determine what is broadcast."

BUSINESS DAY: Sanctions Do Not Aid Revolution

The South African economy "has shown its extraordinary resilience," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 March says in a page 4 editorial. "The currency has recovered well, the reserves have doubled even in dollar terms, the trade balance is favourable, and some debts have been repaid, others rolled over. The recovery in the financial rand is a minor mystery, but it does suggest that the quick-buck merchants, at least, are back in the game." As for disinvestment, "some of the white elite are smiling all the way to the bank after picking up the Americans' assets for a bargain price in financial rands." "It would be false to say that sanctions do not damage. They have grievously impaired our ability to solve our many social problems, and perhaps condemned us to remain indefinitely in the Third World, rich getting richer and poor getting more numerous. But there is not the least reason to think that sanctions have brought the revolution any closer. On the contrary, the revolution looks further away than it did a year ago."

SOWETAN on University Protest

Commenting on the situation at the University of the North's Turfloop campus, "where security has become as tight as if this was a high security area," and growing political activism on the part of students at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 March says in a page 4 editorial that the government is to blame "for its wasteful separate universities policies. Students are under normal circumstances volatile in their search for the truth. Where they are given cast-iron reasons as in South Africa to buck the system, they will express themselves even more vigorously."

Government Afraid of Right Wing

The "Joe's Burg" column on the same page notes that if a black person had made statements similar to those uttered by AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche, "they would lock you up and throw

away the key!" The government, however, is afraid to take action against right-wing supporters "least it be seen to be fighting its own broeders [brothers] and perhaps face a revolt from the 'ware' [genuine] Afrikaners."

BEELD Seeks Elaboration of NP Reforms

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 5 March, in an editorial on page 10, notes: "The NP would, of course, be foolish to underestimate the breakaway process to the independent left from among its supporters. More so because it is a symptom of a problem which has been apparent for quite some time, particularly among the, shall we say, intellectual wing." "The fact that so many of these people, (even MPs) are openly saying they sympathize with the goals of the independents, but that these can only be achieved through channels like the NP, however, gives the party a golden opportunity to grab away any initiative which the breakaway group might have. Basically, the whole issue revolves around the process of reform, a process which was set in motion by none other than the present national government. In this process, steps have already been taken which would have been unheard of just a few years ago — and which demanded more courage than the independents are now claiming. It should not be so difficult to spell out further reform measures which would satisfy reasonable supporters of the NP." "This newspaper has already said in the past that it hopes the government would spell out its eventual goals during the election campaign, more clearly than it has done up to now. Dr Denis Worrall himself said in an interview that after 6 May we would still have a NP government. This is true, and all the more reason why people like him should not be allowed to make hay out of the government's own initiative."

Campaign Against Inflation Sought

A second editorial on the same page says: "We are all becoming poorer by the day. That is what one has to deduce from the revealing and disturbing information released by the Central Statistical Service. It has been found, among other things, that the average income of a white family last year was 33,932 rand per annum, compared with 10,215 rand in 1975, but that the higher amount buys 2.4 percent less than the income of 10 years ago. Also, the average spending on food, furniture, clothing, shoes, sport, entertainment and transport has dropped considerably compared with 1975. Yet in now costs more to buy a house, and taxes and insurance are higher." "All this merely illustrates how urgently we need a determined campaign against inflation if the country is not to undermine the foundations of its economic existence."

VADERLAND Rejects Mandela Appointment

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of March, in a page 14 editorial, remarks: "Mrs Winnie Mandela has just been chosen chancellor of the British/Scottish University of Glasgow. Her defeated opponents were the well-known Johanna Lumley (Purdy), and black South African Bishop Isaac Mokoena. Mrs Mandela's links with the ANC...and the UDF are well known. The ANC announces and commits violence against defenseless people. It has been infiltrated by the South African Communist Party which in turn gets its orders from Moscow...which has forsaken God and Christ." "Bishop Mokoena is a Christian, a moderate, who is opposed to violence and sanctions, who criticizes the ANC and the UDF for their violence and radical-

ism." "The choice was between a sympathizer of Marxism and violence and a Christian. Glasgow's choice was made either out of ignorance — a terrible reflection on a university — or out of deliberate preference, in which case it is advisable that the conservative British community carefully consider the institutions to which it entrusts its youth."

8 March Press Review

MB080430 [Editorial Report]

STAR: Ovambo Loyalty to SWATF

Harvey Tyson, editor of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 7 March, writing in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on page 6, tells of his recent trip to Namibia. He spent time at a SWATF training camp on the Kavango and records his observations. There are several "black and brown units" in the SWATF, "now fighting to keep SWAPO out of Namibia." "An Ovambo battalion, totally involved in battles with their brothers...is responsible for no less than 40 percent of the operational successes in the main theatre of the war. There is a feeling that this and several other changes indicate that the real struggle — to win the 'hearts and minds' of the local population — is finally being won." "Other claims are that: Eighty-two percent of the frontline, active troops are now black Namibians. Guerrillas...can no longer last eight days without their presence becoming known to the security forces." "However, it seems to me that despite the claimed changes of attitudes of people in Ovamboland...the Ovambos appear to have little time for their 'government representatives.' SWAPO appears to be the only party in touch with the people."

Independents Fostering Reform Agenda

"Opposing strategy left of the Government has opened the way for the Independents," notes John Patten in his inaugural "The Independent" column on the same page. "Vital to that strategy is to keep the bandwagon rolling away from the National Party." "The prospects for electoral success for the Independents may be less rosy than their effects on politics in other respects." They have "forced the Nationalists to address the reform agenda as a major election issue." "The effect on the Nats, of trying to move left and right at the same time, is going to strain their credibility to the limit." "The ad hoc adjustments to Nat election strategy may worsen their plight considerably. They will be seen to be speaking with two voices."

WEEKLY MAIL: Cape Council Hindering JMC

"The Cape Town City Council has become a stumbling block in attempts to form a countrywide network of covert security committees, known as Joint Management Centres (JMCs)," reports Anton Harber on page 5 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 6-12 March. "It has become the first local authority to restrict its participation in the JMCs." "The council also expressed a fear that the JMC was encroaching on its own area of responsibility — a common criticism of the system." JMC's were "not the right channel for the council to use to address problems."

Beeld: Disinvestment Affecting All Races

"Only last year it was being proclaimed loudly the world over

that South Africa had to be destroyed at any cost, in the name of justice — even if blacks had to suffer. Indeed, it was on behalf of the blacks that the world became so incensed," says an editorial on page 10 of *Johannesburg Beeld* in Afrikaans on 6 March. "Radical activists declared that it would need just a slight push to topple the South African Government, and that disinvestment and sanctions were just the right medicine for the ailing patient. The disillusionment came just as quickly. When the American motor company General Motors decided to pull out of the country, the realization dawned on many activists for the first time that disinvestment goes with loss of jobs and that thousands of black workers would be left without incomes. Since then several black activists have begun to examine the signs of disinvestment with trepidation. On a British television program this week it was reported that even Dr Allan Boesak has said disinvestment is 'at present low on the list of priorities.'" "Gradually it is being realised that the fate of white and black in South Africa cannot be separated. If one group is subjected to sanctions, the other group also suffers. The question is, how are the activists going to stem the momentum of disinvestment which they themselves helped set in motion?"

Reagan Trying To Regain Prestige

A second editorial on the same page says: "President Ronald Reagan's admission that the sale of American arms to Iran was a mistake ought to do much to restore faith in him. He has admitted his mistake and undertaken to correct matters. President Richard Nixon did not do this — he tried to cover his blunders and ended up in a tangle. But one speech by President Reagan will not be enough." "The West will be anxiously waiting to see if President Reagan can regain the prestige he enjoyed until very recently. It will not be easy, because his opponents have smelled blood. It is in South African interests, too, that President Reagan does not stumble again. He has already suffered a defeat over this country, and he would dearly love to avoid another."

TRANSVALER: NP Election Agenda

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 4 March says in its editorial on page 12: "In the first 25 years after 1948 the NP asked voters for their support on the strength of its policy of separate development. The only other significant election issue was the bringing together of Afrikaans- and English-speaking people. And the traditional opposition was the United Party." "In the seventies the picture began to change drastically. The traditional opposition took on the shape of the more radical PFP. And with it came a right-wing opposition from among the Afrikaners under name of the HNP." "Since 1981 the election front changed dramatically for the NP. Elections which followed the formation of the CP in 1983 revolved mainly around the issue of the new constitutional dispensation and the government's reform plans. National security, overseas pressure, and the weakening economy grew in importance at the polling booth. This year's election sees the NP facing five political parties and a number of independents, in a phalanx to the left and right, an election mainly over the issue of reform and the so-called tempo of reform. Yet there are indications that for many voters, the election means not only the basic matter of reform, but also the economic situation and bread and butter issues. And this is where the government must give serious attention now, on 6 May, and thereafter."

REPUBLIKEIN: Namibian Groups Must Survive

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 4 March editorializes on page 4: "In the National Assembly debate on the cabinet's duties in the year ahead the so-called protection of minorities (or the protection of minority rights) has again come to the fore in the view of the NP of south-west Africa." "There is no one in this country who does not want to protect minority rights. There should be no argument about the survival of groups. No one in his proper senses would wish for the disappearance of language and cultural groups or that they should be swallowed up in some kind of planned, new, and relatively cultureless culture." "We have come a long way on the road of mutual respect and the spontaneous continuation of the cultures in which we live. The feverish need to 'maintain' arises out of several misunderstandings. One of these is that a culture can only survive if it is formally protected within a fixed societal culture. Another is that culture can only survive if it is 'organized.' Still another is that culture has to be transmitted purposefully. Yet none of these actions were needed for the survival of some of the greatest cultures in history. A culture can sometimes survive due to a crisis, in fact, and it can die during a period of no threat whatsoever." "It is impossible to 'protect' a language or culture within structures and systems. It is like trying to protect a person's breathing process. The only way to do that is to keep the person's nose open — and he will breathe for himself. And that is just what the Declaration of Fundamental Rights does. As long as our government abides by this declaration, there is nothing — absolutely nothing — which can threaten any language, religious or whatever group. A system which does not provide for spontaneous existence will not, in any case, protect language or culture; it will suffocate them."

9 March Press Review

MB090431 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES: Afrikaner Discontent Growing

"This week the ferment within the ranks of Afrikanerdom takes another signal stride forward," says Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 8 March in a page 22 editorial. Disgruntled Stellenbosch University academics have demanded an end to apartheid. "What is happening is not yet millennial... (but) only the cynical or foolish would dismiss this public assertion of independence in the intellectual heart of Afrikanerdom to be cosmetic or transient." The National Party is "straddling the uncertain terrain between the reform alliance and the reactionary one (and)... is most at risk in this upwelling of public mood of which the academics' revolt is only a part." This revolt is "the flickering of a new pioneering South African spirit which seeks to drag the country from its immediate nightmare."

No Local Option for Apartheid

In a second editorial on the same page, the problem of allowing local decisions in matters of national concern is viewed. "Local option has gained support as a way of allowing more progressive communities to move away from apartheid while not compelling less enlightened ones to follow suit. However, these incidents show that it can also do the opposite." There should be less local control over issues like theater attendance, public transport, and state schools. "Those who insist on apartheid should pay for it

themselves by creating privately run facilities."

Voting May Produce Odd Results

"There is a very good chance that the election results on May 6 will not reflect the political feeling in the country," remarks Harald Pakendorf in his "Another Voice" column on the page. "All elections so far have failed to reflect what the majority of the people feel because the majority do not have the vote. But among the white voters, this is true too." "This is quite simply because we have a winner-takes-all system." If the CP and HNP do not unite, "they will probably go back to Parliament with fewer than 10 seats. But that would not mean they have fewer votes." "The same is true of the combined Left. The PFP/NRP also have something like a fifth of the voters behind them, and they should be able to get just more than 30 seats." Pakendorf speculates that once the NP is returned to power, "they will still have enough parliamentary support to change the Constitution so that their recovery time is lengthened from two to five years." "The National Party could theoretically win with less than 40 percent of the vote — or lose with the same percentage of support."

Avoiding PFP Trap for New Nats

"The emergence of the Independents is the first really positive sign in decades," writes Kierin O'Malley, a Stellenbosch University student, on the same page. However, "the understandable initial euphoria about the New, or Fast, Nats is somewhat dampened if one considers that this embryonic political force said to be found to the right of the Progressive Federal Party and to the left of the National Party cannot itself possibly overcome both these 'liberal' obstacles." "The first of the PFP problems is the 'un-Afrikaner' aura of the party...." "The English jingo aura of the PFP...is closely related to the pervasive fear that the party would be unable to safeguard white interests in this country, both militarily and constitutionally." "The second of the PFP problems is its 'bourgeois' aura...." It is "perceived to be the political arm of capital and especially big business...." So what can the Fast Nats do? "The simple fact is that the Independents seem patently oblivious to the dire need to bridge the gap between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics." "A social democrat is not only a liberal who really means it, but a social democratic party with prominent Afrikaner anti-nationalist support could well be a viable political vehicle for a liberal post-apartheid state. Is the creation of an SDP the only way of circumventing the problems posed by the PFP?"

Nat Dissident Speaks Out

"Already it is clear that the unhappiness among people who were traditionally associated with the National Party is not limited to just a few 'obscure' academics," says Willie Esterhuysen, professor of philosophy at Stellenbosch University, on page 23 of the *Sunday Times*. "What is striking is the earnest manner in which people are listening and talking...." "People are not only yearning for new political ideas, they also want a new political style; a rhetoric which is conciliatory." "...unhappiness with the National Party and its leadership corps goes much deeper. It does not simply concern the pace of reform. It is concerned with the nature, goals, and strategies of reform itself." "The future vision of the NP does not give them confidence for the future." "It is, for them, as a vision which is still a prisoner of the past...." "What I have said makes it clear that continued association with the

present National Party has become, for many of us, an impossibility. Whether this will be a growth point for a new movement, only time will tell."

West Likes Worrall Option

"Dr Worrall is today almost more conspicuous in London by his absence than by his presence during the past few years," reports Fleur de Villiers from London on the same page. With Worrall's candidacy, "the simplistic and immensely damaging picture of a hegemonic white tribe has — at least temporarily — been replaced by the far more accurate perception of white South Africa, and more specifically, Afrikanerdom, as a group of individuals ready and willing to question and dispute the tribal truths." "It is perceived as democracy at work...." "Movement, dissent and dispute within the white electorate...help...(show) that white South Africa is not beyond redemption...." "Today Whitehall, Washington, and Bonn are no longer looking to Pretoria, but to Helderberg, Stellenbosch and Randburg for these signs of movement and hope."

SUNDAY STAR: Nat Revolt Significant

"The revolt now under way is of a different quality" than past dissension, opines Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 8 March in a page 16 editorial. This is, "first, because it comes on the eve of a general election where its results will show in concrete electoral terms. Second, because it is not localised ...thirdly, because behind it is a much wider disaffection with the Botha government and the pace of Botha-style 'reform'." "Even should Dr Worrall and other NP rebels be elected, a good deal will remain to be clarified," such as influence within parliament and potential alignment with the PFP, "which provides the natural nucleus for a broad and effective reformist alliance." The voting on 6 May will help answer these questions.

Voters Urged To Participate

"On May 6 three million white voters have a very clear opportunity to say where they stand," says Michael Green in his "View From Natal" column on page 3 of the "Review" section. "The number of votes cast for real reform will be clearly identifiable." "When the total number of voters is made known it will be quite easy to see what proportion of the white population favours faster progress towards a saner society...." "Stand up, as they say in the classics, and be counted."

Congress Will Direct Southern Africa Policy

"It is unlikely" that U.S. policy toward southern Africa "will drastically be affected by Mr Reagan's being discredited by the Iran arms scandal," remarks Gerald l'Ange in his "Africa View" column on page 8. "The President has an even more vague knowledge of the issues in this region than he did of the ones that got him into trouble." The policy will be left in the hands of Chester Crocker. "And Crocker, contrary to a popular assumption, probably will not entirely abandon the so-called constructive engagement policy." Crocker, observing the interdependence of southern African nations, formulated his policy believing that it "could be used to persuade white South Africans, peacefully to abandon their exclusive (and self-damning) political domination...." However, U.S. support for "the efforts of South Africa's neighbours to develop alternate routes to the sea" "might be seen as destructive disengagement with South Africa...." As far as further aid goes, nevertheless, "it is not so

much the Reagan Administration (or any other) that will influence developments in this direction as the Congress, which is unlikely to be as enthusiastic about dishing out aid as it was about imposing sanctions."

ZIMBABWE

Communique Issued on Chissano Visit to Harare
MB061906 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Report on joint communique issued at the end of Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano's official visit to Zimbabwe in Harare on 5 March]

[Text] On bilateral issues, the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation that exists between the two sister Republics which embraces the entire spectrum of political, economic, social, cultural, defense, and security fields. They also noted with satisfaction the results of the meeting of the joint commission held in November 1986 in Harare, and both reaffirmed their desire to see a great increase in bilateral trade and in other areas of economic cooperation.

Cognizant of the vital and crucial role played by transport in the economic development of the two countries and indeed the SADCC region, the two leaders reviewed development in respect of the Beira Corridor.

The two sides took note of the positive results so far scored in the joint military operations in the bandit-infested areas of the country and reaffirmed the need to intensify that cooperation in order to eradicate banditry. His excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed his government's

and the Mozambican people's profound gratitude for militant and revolutionary support being given to Mozambique by both the Government and the people of Zimbabwe. The Honorable Prime Minister Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's continued commitment to cooperate fully with Mozambique in the sphere of defense and security until the destabilization activities being sponsored by South Africa in Mozambique are eliminated.

The two leaders noted with grave concern the deteriorating situation in southern Africa and agreed that peace and stability can only be achieved when apartheid is liquidated and called upon the international community to intensify its efforts in isolating the Pretoria regime and to bring pressure to bear on it. In this regard they expressed dismay and disappointment at the recent veto of UN sanctions resolution, which negated all efforts being made by peace-loving nations to impose mandatory economic sanctions against racist South Africa as the only peaceful means to bring about (early) majority rule in that country. They also condemned racist South Africa's policy of regional destabilization, intimidation, and blackmail through its recruiting, training, and sponsorship of criminals and bandits bent on toppling the democratically elected and legitimate governments of southern Africa.

The two leaders reaffirmed their unflinching support for South African liberation movements and SWAPO in their just struggles to bring about the demise of apartheid in South Africa and an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia.

His excellency the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique extended an invitation to His Excellency President Canaan Sodindo Banana to pay a state visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique at a convenient date. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and appreciation. The exact date will be communicated through the normal diplomatic channels.